

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

VOL. 20, No. 6.
WHOLE No. 258.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MARCH 20TH, 1901.

\$1 a Year
in advance.



Raising and Feeding the Colt.

By W. W. Fraser, Emerson, Man.

Since the demand for horses of a superior quality has been demonstrated, as it has been for the past few years, we naturally ask ourselves, what is the best method of producing such a horse? While the feed is an absolute necessity, yet we must have the quality of animal in our "youngster" if we would succeed in placing on the market the animal which will command the best price. To procure this, great care must be exercised in selecting our colt, and we must give strict attention

forced to compete with the production of the "range," where they are raised by the score. It would be much better never to produce such horses on the farm, because they can be purchased off the ranges cheaper than a farmer can possibly raise them. Unless we can produce a superior animal to that of the range (and this we certainly can do), we might better go out of the business.

Having once produced a good "foal," we can imagine the enthusiasm one feels in giving him the best of treatment, and especially so when others of his kind have already commanded good figures at early maturity. With this encouragement his owner enjoys the development which is apparent in the animal and bends his every effort to make the best of his subject. After the foal is on his feet care should be taken to keep his bowels in proper condition. This being done, and his dam fed on good wholesome rations, he will thrive. If found necessary to work the dam, the foal should be left in a box stall where he cannot get out or injure himself. When the mother

from must or dust. If this can be done and abundance of exercise given the colt, he will develop the best of lung power, and without this you have not a first-class horse.

In no case should colts be kept standing tied on a stable floor. A box stall is always preferable. From one to four may be kept profitably in one stall, if large enough, but they never should be overcrowded or forced to lie in their own filth. A good litter of straw for bedding is very essential to the health of any animal, and especially so with a young growing one. They grow a great deal while reclining, and I think the colt is exceptionally given to this, consequently great care should be given to his bed. His outdoor exercise during the winter months should not be stinted, the more the better, in my opinion, as long as the weather is at all suitable. He will stand lots of cold as long as it is dry overhead. To let him get to a grass plot where he can engage himself in pawing away the snow, is an excellent thing, and will do him good during the day time.

Instead of feeding the oats whole,

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The 15th annual meeting of the association was held this year at Guelph during the auction sale of pure bred live stock. There was a large attendance, quite a few being present from outside the province. Owing to the death of the president, the late John I. Hobson, the chair was taken by the vice-president, Robt. Miller, Stouffville. The sec.-treasurer's report showed that the association continued to enjoy increased prosperity. During the year \$2,550 had been given in prize money at various exhibitions throughout the Dominion, and an addition of \$475 to the Provincial Winter Show. During the year the breeders of the Maritime Provinces had been induced to amalgamate their herd book with that of the association, and thus all the Shorthorn breeders in Canada were now united in supporting one record book. The year had been a most prosperous one for Shorthorn breeders, and 115 bulls and 343 cows were im-



The Farm Home of John R. Shepherd, four miles south of Hartney, Man.

to his ancestry in order to be at all assured of success. If the colt is not well born or well bred, it is the owner's fault and loss. Our experience has brought us to the unquestionable conclusion that it is worse than time and money thrown away unless we have a good animal as a foundation on which to build. Just here let me say that this is where many make their greatest mistake in their endeavor to produce horses either for their own use or for the market, i.e., in not going to the necessary expenditure in procuring the proper foundation upon which to build. I trust I shall not be misunderstood when I say I regret very much to find that a large percentage of our farmers are prepared to breed to anything in the form of a "horse," rather than pay a reasonable fee for the use of a good "horse." Now, why this? Every one will admit the inferior colt, from his first demands on his owner till the time he is fit for the market, requires just as much care as the best; and if it is possible to dispose of him at all, he is worth only about one-third as much as the latter. Yet we find that a large percentage of the horses raised to-day, with all our boasted importations and outlay, go on the market as inferior, or, to say the least of it, only fair stuff, and are thus

is brought in, let her stand twenty minutes rather than let him partake of the milk while she is in an over-heated condition.

As soon as possible teach him to partake of oats, or oatmeal, with a slight mixture of bran. If the dam is on luxuriant pasture oats alone are preferable. He will soon learn to enjoy this during the dam's absence and become more contented on this account, because his youthful hunger is at least somewhat appeased during the absence of his dam. Having learned to enjoy his feed in this way prepares him for the ordeal of weaning. When that time comes we increase the percentage of bran, supplementing it with carrots, or green succulent food such as green corn in the stalk, or new mown hay.

Right here let me refer to the danger of allowing young foals to be exposed to the hot sun while in the field with their dams. This frequently affects the foal seriously and often fatally. We make it a practice to take them in during the day, turning them out again after the sun begins to wane.

Along with the above ration we find that an occasional meal of boiled feed, such as barley, with sufficient bran stirred in to make it absorb all moisture, is a good night ration. We always seek to have the hay we feed our colts free

we prefer to run them through a roller crusher and feed them this way. We consider it preferable for either colts or calves. A piece of rock salt should always be kept in the grain box. Should the colt show signs of becoming dry in the hair, which is frequently caused by what is commonly known as "pin worms," we simply give a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine a few times in grain and bran rations. An occasional feed of boiled flax mixed with bran is almost indispensable. This any farmer can have at his hand at any time and at comparatively little expense. Oil cake is all right, but adds to the cost materially, when flax can be grown by any farmer.

What we should seek to resort to is the foods within our reach, and we have abundant facility for growing everything required for the production and the development of a superior horse. It is not at all necessary to resort to any of the patent preparations which are on the market. The first summer and winter lay the foundation of the frame and determine largely the future of the horse. One of the main things in feeding is, give plenty of good food judiciously. The proper development of the colt and the plans of the feeder cannot otherwise be secured.

ported during the year. The membership had been greatly increased by reducing the annual fee to \$2. The registrations in 1900 were 7,990 as against 7,068 in 1899. The income from all sources for the year was \$19,431, and expenditure \$11,210.56, leaving a balance on hand of \$8,220.44.

Resolutions of condolence to the families of the late John I. Hobson, who has done so much for Shorthorns in Canada, and the late J. H. Pickrell, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, were passed.

Liberal grants were again made to various provincial fairs. Winnipeg gets \$500 and Brandon \$250.

A special vote of thanks was passed to those interested in getting up the provincial auction sales which had turned out so successfully.

OFFICERS FOR 1901.

President—R. Miller, Stouffville; 1st Vice-Pres.—Wm. Linton, Aurora; 2nd Vice-Pres.—W. G. Pettit, Freeman; Sec.-Treas.—Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Vice-Presidents representing the western provinces are:—Manitoba—J. E. Smith, Brandon. Alberta—R. A. Wallace, High River. Assiniboia—W. E. Heubach, Touchwood Hills, B.C.—W. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, B.C. The directors are all Ontario men.

English Shire Horse Show.

The 22nd annual show of the Shire Horse Society was held at London on the three last days of February. It was the largest ever held, 667 horses being present. The breed has made great advances in the last ten years, the females much more than the males. In yearling colts, Buscot Gladiator, son of the champion Buscot Harold, was first, Champion of Waresley second, Birdsall Menestral third. In two-year-olds Bearwardcote Blaze was first, later on getting the junior championship and championship of the breed. He has action, weight and quality and afterwards sold for \$10,000. Royal Bendigo second, Stylish Chief third. In three-year-olds Desford Combination first, Hendre Champion, by Prince Harold, second, Bank Zung Lu third. In four-year-olds Moor's Regent first, Black Topsman second, Valesman third. The entries were, yearlings 46; two-year-olds, over 80; three-year-olds, 88; four-year-olds, 35. In five-year-olds and up, Baron Extraordinary was first.

Females were a magnificent lot, yearlings, 59 entries. Rokeby Winifred first, Active Girl second, Parma Violet third. Two-year-olds, 73 entries, Monk's Polly first, Fortress second, Ladysmith II. third. In three-year-olds Lily of the Valley first, Desford Flower second, Holker, R. I. third. In four-year-olds Worsley Princess VI. was first, Blonde of Stetoh-worth second, Real Gem third. Mares under 16 hands, five years old and over, Woodperry Watercress first, Warren Hazel second, Princess Harold third. In mares 16 to 16.2 39 entries. Alston Rose was first, Aurea, a ten-year-old, and former champion, second, Moor's Cambria third. In mares 16.2 and upwards, Southgate Charm, one of the biggest mares ever seen in England, was first. She is about 18 hands high, and 2,350 lbs. weight. Along with this great weight she is a good mover, with good bone and ankles, and by some judges she should have been champion. The Nun was second, Rolleston Fuchsia third. In championships Baron Extraordinary, a former champion, was again at the head of the aged horses. For the best matured stallion, Stroxtan Tom, Bearwardcote Blaze, junior champion and champion of the show. In females the junior championship went to Lily of the Valley, senior to Alston Rose. Supreme champion, Alston Rose, Southgate Charm reserve. The largest individual winner was Lord Rothschild.

Territorial Auction Sale.

A public sale of pure bred bulls and cows, under the auspices of the Territorial Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, is to take place at Calgary on the 12th of April. It is understood that a large number of highly bred Shorthorn and Polled Angus bulls and cows are to be offered at this sale. Liberal aid toward the venture has been secured by the association from both the Federal and Territorial Governments. The sale is to be conducted according to the rules adopted in connection with the Ontario provincial auction sales, where all sellers had to agree to accept the highest bid.

This sale marks a new era in the pure bred live stock industry of the Territories. The local Government is now giving financial assistance toward the transportation of pure bred bulls from eastern provinces and the local breeders have felt that something should be done for them. It would appear that the encouragement of this sale will place them in a position to compete on favorable terms with Ontario and Manitoba pure bred stock breeders. Territorial stockmen should not fail to patronize this sale. Half rates over the C. P. R. to Calgary have been arranged for all members of the Territorial Live Stock Association, who hold their annual conventions during the week in which the sale takes place. The secretary, C. W. Peterson, Regina, will supply catalogues to intending buyers upon application.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

BUTTER JERSEYS FOR SALE from noted prize-winning stock. Both sexes—all ages. Reasonable prices. **Mrs. E. M. Jones**, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. Write for what you want.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. 9 young bulls for sale, 9 to 21 months old. Seed supply all sold.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdown Sheep, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in the U.S.

JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicesters for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Industrial.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Poultry. A fine pair of young bulls for sale.

JAMES GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carroll, Man.

HY. BYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the west, headed by Rover Pags, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa., breeder and importer of high-class Shorthorns. Fine youngstock for sale, climatised to western range.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Three young bulls for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

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JOHN TRAUQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa. Polled Angus Cattle. Victoria's Queen mothers, Chalmers, Mayflowers, etc.

JOHN S. GIBSON, Morden, Man. Young Shorthorn Bull for sale. Poland China Pigs and pure bred Plymouth Rock Poultry.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. Splendid pair young bulls for sale.

LEMON JICKLING, Morden, Man. Shorthorn Cattle, Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires. Southdown, P.China, Duroc Jersey, Poultry

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man. Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale. Write.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires.

P. LeBOUTILLIER, Clanwilliam, Man., breeder of Hereford cattle.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man., breeder Ayrshires, Yorkshires, B. Minorcas. Write.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

F. B. MILLER & SONS, Solisgirth, Man., breeder of Herefords. Write.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder Jerseys. Herd bull and bull calves for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Live Stock Agent and Importer, Brandon.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

Pure Red Flie Wheat for seed. No smut. Geo. Thomas, 6, 4, 33, Glen Ewen, Assa. 1-6

For Sale—Native Rye Grass Seed, 8 cents per lb. Address Robert King, Fairfax, Man. 6

For Sale—Brome Grass Seed at 15c. per lb. Apply to Edward Smith, Riversdale, Assa. 2-10

Brome Grass Seed for sale. 15 cts. per lb. Apply to Farmers' Store Co., Manitou, Man. 4-9

For Sale—Pure and clean Brome Grass Seed, 15c. lb. Apply to David White, Hayward, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 5-7

Brome Grass—Good clean seed, 15c per lb. in 100 lb. lots. Cotton bags, 15c extra.—J. H. C. Willoughby, West Saskatoon, Sask. 6

For Sale or Exchange for cattle, the standard-bred stallion Horace Greely (216). P. Gosling, Arden, Man. 5-6

Trees for Sale—20,000 Maple trees, 2 yr-old seedlings; 1,000 ditto, 3 to 4 feet high. James Brown, Rapid City, Man. 5-8

Wanted—Mastiff pup (male) also Fox Terrier (male) now or within four months. Apply Dog Purchaser, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg. 6

For Sale—A few fine brouse turkey toms, will be sold cheap to make room. A good bird for \$3. E. H. Muir, High Bluff, Man. 3-6

For Sale—At 40c. per bush., a quantity of good white oats, highly recommended for seed by the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Gagey Brothers, Newdale. 5-6

Wanted—Thoroughly competent and willing man for charge of cattle. Able to take charge in owner's absence. Address S. G., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg. 6

Clydesdale Stallion, bay, star and white points, weight 2000 lbs., rising six, registered, will sell or deal for stock. For further particulars apply to John Wright, Virden, Man. 6-8

For Sale or Exchange—One 16 H P. traction Waterous Engine, upright boiler, newly retubed and repaired throughout. For all practical purposes as good as new. Alf. Dale, Glenboro, Man. 6

For Sale—Selected seed potatoes, true to name and type—Beauty of Hebron, Freeman, American Wonder, White Beauty and Blue Cup. Price \$1 per bush. f.o.b. Harold D. Buchanan, Cottonwood, Assa. 5-7

Wanted—Widow, 34, with young family, would like position as working housekeeper. Good cook and bread baker. Used to country life. Mrs. Jones, 3 Rudgrave Square, Egremont, Cheshire, England. 5-7

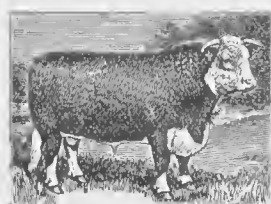
For Sale—Useful Stallion, about 1450 pounds, thickset, blocky, a sure sire, his colts can be seen here and are his best recommendation. He is sound, kind and a good work horse. For price and terms apply to Hy. Byers, MacGregor, Man. 6-7

Ranch to Let—The owner desires to lease sec. 25, tp. 21, range 19 west 2nd p.m., situate in the Qu'Appelle Valley, some 20 miles north of Regina. There are about 450 acres of hay land on this section which is fenced by two strands of wire. The land is flooded by a dam on the Qu'Appelle River, which practically ensures a good crop of hay. Possession given 10th May next. For further particulars apply to James Ballour, advocate, Regina, Assa. 6-7

Farm for Sale or Rent—S. E. 1/4 12, 15, 18 west, immediately adjoining the town of Minnedosa. Fifty acres cultivated, part of which is summer fallow; large house of 11 rooms, stabling for 15 head of stock besides granary, pigeries, fowl house, etc.; spring of first-class water running the whole year round within a few feet of stables. Little Saskatchewan runs through bottom end of farm. House is one mile from Minnedosa school. Owner's reason for selling is that being in business in Minnedosa he desires to move into town to be closer to same. Communicate with owner, W. H. Sparling, Minnedosa.

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If you have any doubts of the claims made for Dr. Warnock's Ulcerure just glance over the following names of some of the users of this great healing medicine:—Andrews, Crane Lake; Cochran, Macleod; Leeson, Calgary; Little, Edmonton; Smith, Moosomin; Greenway, Crystal City; Henderson, Cook's Creek; Lister, Middle Church Menzies Bros., Shoal Lake; Stephens, Indian Head; and nearly every other large breeder and rancher in Western Canada. Dr. Warnock's Ulcerure heals all manner of wounds, cuts, sores, frost-bites, burns, scalds. Used alike for man and beast. Large bottles \$1. Send three cents in stamps for free trial bottle. Address Western Veterinary Co., Box 573, Winnipeg.

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STURDY
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Stock of all ages and sex for sale. Write for what you want. Stock from my stud and flocks have won highest honors at Chicago, London, Toronto and Ottawa.

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Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling Stallion & some very choice mares and fillies for sale. One imported yearling Bull and also one Bull calf from Caithness, and a few good show heifers and young cows and heifer calves for sale from Caithness.

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An a 1 four-year-old stock Bull. Guaranteed sure. Four young bulls of good quality and breeding from 8 to 23 months old. Also young and aged females of good breeding for sale.

JAS. CASKEY, Tiverton, Ont.

Four Young Shorthorn Bulls
FOR SALE

From 8 to 12 months old, from prize winning stock and of the best milking strains; also a few good heifers.

F. NOBLE & SONS, Wawanesa, Man.

BULLS FOR N.W.T.

Arrangements have been made by the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, of Manitoba, whereby Pure Bred Bulls will be shipped from Manitoba to the Territories under arrangements with the Territorial Government. Apply to Department of Agriculture, Regina, for conditions, etc. Freight charges only \$5.00 per head. Cars will be dispatched as soon as sufficient animals are hooked.

The Association can confidently recommend parties desiring to purchase stock to place their orders with Mr. William Sharman, Souris, Man., who will again take charge of the shipments.

ANDREW GRAHAM, GEO. H. GREIG, President, Sec'y. Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Ass'n.
Pomeroy, Man.

Note—Breeders should keep Mr. Sharman posted as to stock for sale, etc.

Thos Speers,
OAK LAKE, - MAN.

Breeder and Importer of

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I have for sale SIX YOUNG BULLS, extra good ones. Good enough to head any herd or to use for show purposes. I am also offering some extra good FEMALES in calf to imported bulls.

Farm six miles South of Oak Lake. Visitors met at station if notified. 5-10

Queenston Heights Stock Farm.

SHORTHORN
CATTLE

Eight young bulls for sale, any age, any color; 3 sired by Royal Standard (27653), by Judge (23419). Well known as winners at Toronto Industrial and Winnipeg. Also good cows and heifers, straight Scotch crosses.

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Manufacturers of Queenston Cement.

Farm Horses FOR SALE.

By teams or carloads. Bred from Clyde or Shire stock. Prices moderate.

High River Horse Ranch,
High River, Alberta.ALEX D. GAMLEY
Leicesters

The largest flock of in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale. Will also sell a few show sheep, ready for the summer fairs.

Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.

A Beginner's Management of a Flock of Sheep in Manitoba.

By A. D. Gamley, Brandon, read before the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

In the management of sheep, how to produce the greatest profit from the flock is the first consideration; not how to produce the greatest number of lambs, as is usually the case with the young shepherd, but to produce an

troughs, a hundred head will drink almost two barrels a day. I think good water is most important. Keep salt where they can get it at all times, summer and winter.

The hay, oat straw and chaff will have brought the ewes along nicely till about six weeks before lambing, when, if the lambs are expected when the flock is in winter quarters, the ewes will require a little extra feeding, to stimulate the secretion of milk. Oat chop, or oat sheaves, one sheaf between four, the bands cut and scattered

spoonful of gin in a little warm water down its throat, and submerge it once, all but the head, in warm water, or put in a warm oven. The latter, the hot air cure, I think is much the surest plan. I have brought round lambs in that way that have been picked up for dead. Never give up a lamb that has been chilled and never sucked, without trying one of the aforesaid methods for its recovery, the chances for that lamb living are a good deal better than for an ailing lamb a few days or a week old.

hard to manage, a good plan is to get her with her rump in a corner, so that she can't back, the shepherd kneeling on one knee and the inside of the other leg against the breast of the ewe, one arm around the neck, and the lamb in the other hand holding it to the teat. A little practice and one soon becomes expert.

As the inside pens get filled up, room will have to be made for the fresh lambs, by bringing back to the outside pen the oldest lambs, only a few at a time, just enough to make room. If there are many lambs, and to save further trouble, it is a good plan to have different colors of paint with which to mark all the turns, making each pair the same color and on the same place, and on the dam to correspond. In this way the shepherd can tell at a glance which ewes have twins, and if she only has one lamb with her the other may easily be found.

During the first few days of the lamb's life care must be taken to see that no dirt accumulates under the tail, obstructing the passage. If there is any it should be clipped away with the shears or washed with warm water, and the parts smeared with a little castor oil.

The lambs should be docked when they are about a week old. A simple method is to take the lambs between the knees, and the tail in the left hand, drawing the skin toward the rump, and clipping it off close to the fingers with a pair of shears, then sprinkling a little powdered bluestone on the stump to prevent bleeding. Castration is better done at this time, too, as there is less danger than when the lamb is a few months old. This may be done by clipping off the whole scrotum, with one stroke of the shears.

By the time the lambs are two weeks old they will have commenced to nibble hay and at a month old will eat oats. A separate pen should then be provided for them, with a "creep" through which they can go at will to the oats and bran and the choice morsels of hay that have been picked out for them.

The only disease I have found lambs subject to is the "white scours" and indigestion and for which the shepherd should have the necessary remedy at hand in case of emergency. The former trouble is caused either by some quality in the dam's milk, or by a disordered condition of the lamb's stomach. When the dam is the cause of the trouble her food should be changed and the lamb given daily a tea-



Winter Ranch of J. A. Clements, in the Beaver Hills, Assa.

animal that will give the greatest profit for the labor and expense involved.

We will suppose that the shepherd has secured his flock of ewes in the fall. What breed? Well, that is a matter of fancy; any of the good breeds will do, so long as they have been judiciously selected. The next and greatest consideration would be the selection of a ram. He should be big, strong and rugged, and, above all things, typical of his breed and full of quality. The ewe influences only her own progeny, the ram the whole flock, and on him depends its improvement or retrogression.

A strong shearling or over is capable of serving from 50 to 70 ewes, or more, according to treatment. If he has only 50 ewes, he may be allowed to run with the flock, and fed night and morning. If from fifty to one hundred, he will require to be kept inside and only allowed one service of each ewe, night and morning, as they come in season. It is a good plan to mark the ram's breast with lamp black mixed with oil, and in ten or fifteen days change the color. The ewes rump is thus marked, and according to the color the time of lambing is calculated.

The lamb crop, like any other, to be successful, must be prepared for beforehand; therefore, as the breeding season approaches the ewes ought to be getting in good condition, and it cannot be done easier than by giving them the run of the stubble fields after the grain is stacked. Before the breeding season is over the winter will have set in, and the flock will be in their winter quarters. No elaborate building is necessary. A hay rack running round the inside, with a small door in the centre, just large enough for one sheep to go in and out when the big door is shut. It must be dry and entirely free from drafts for the sheep to do well. 30x60 ft. will be ample accommodation for a hundred good sized ewes, until lambing time.

The winter feed should be wild hay, oat straw or oat sheaves. They may be allowed to run at the oat stack, if care is taken to remove the overhanging portions as they eat it away from under, to prevent the chaff from getting into their wool. The hay is fed in the racks inside, and only what they will eat up clean. Always clean out the racks before the next feeding. I have often heard it said that sheep won't drink water, but that is a mistake, they will drink large quantities of water at the right time and place. They won't drink out of a water hole on a cold day, but watered in their pens and in

over the snow, will, along with their usual feed of hay, tone them up and bring them along. When they are let out to the sheaves, be sure and have the door wide open, to prevent them crushing their sides, which is dangerous to in-lamb ewes, being liable to kill lambs.

As the time for the coming of the youngsters approaches, the shepherd will be making preparations. If the lambs are coming in May very little is necessary to be done, but if in March, and the sheep pen is not warm enough for new-born lambs, then warmer quarters must be provided. My plan is to have a shed built of poles, covered with straw and well banked with manure, into which turn the cattle, making the vacated stalls into temporary pens, by nailing a few boards across the ends.

Now for the lambs. As the ewes lamb bring them into the warm stable, where the pens have already been prepared, examine the udder, draw some milk, so that the lamb will get it more

As the lambing progresses, the shepherd will have observed that some ewes are much heavier milkers than others, and that the poor milkers very often have twins; put one of the twins on a ewe with a single lamb and a good milker. The best and easiest plan is to pick out a ewe giving indications of being a good mother, and watch for her lambing. As soon as she has lamb-ed, and before she gets up, place the twin lamb beside the new-born lamb, and roll and rub them together, which will give the same appearance and smell to both, and when the ewe turns round to survey her progeny, she will never suspect the fraud, but will commence licking both lambs. I have never seen this plan fail. If a ewe loses her lamb, make her foster a twin (aim to make every ewe raise a lamb). This requires a little patience. My plan is to skin the dead lamb and sew the pelt on to the twin lamb, putting the dam and foster lamb in a dark pen for a few days, always keeping a sharp look-



Farm Home of William Would, Turtle River, Man.

freely, clean all the wool and filth away from around it, so that the lamb will have no trouble in getting hold of the teat. If the lamb is strong, don't be in too great a hurry to get him to suck, he will soon find the teat, and the less they are handled the better. If the lamb is weak, assist it to the teat, holding it up for a few times or until he finds his legs. If too weak to suck, draw some milk from the ewe into a warm tea cup, feeding two or three spoonfuls at a time, until strong enough to help itself. If a lamb is chilled and apparently lifeless, pour a tea-

spoonful of linseed oil. When the cause exists in the lamb, two teaspoonfuls should be given twice a day of prepared chalk, one ounce, to an ounce of peppermint water. Indigestion is caused by the lamb taking too much milk at one time, which coagulates in the stomach. For this one ounce of Epsom salts should be given. These remedies I got from "Stewart's Shepherd's Manual." I found they were most beneficial and have used them for a number of years.

By the time the lambs are a month old the spring will have come; and if

out to see if the lamb is doing all right. It is as well in their case to tie up the ewe for the first day or so. Take off the pelt in 24 or 30 hours.

Out of condition and young ewes require watching at this time. The former are very often indifferent to their lambs and will leave them. Shut them up by themselves in a pen for a few days until the ewe thoroughly knows its offspring. The young ewes sometimes take unkindly to their lambs, and require to be held a few times while the lamb sucks or until she gets accustomed to it. If the ewe is

all has gone well with the shepherd and his flock, it ought to be in good shape to commence the summer operations. For a week or two feed them a few oat sheaves before they go out in the morning, and the same in the evening when they come in, also hay in their racks for night if they will eat it. They will eat very little hay at this time, but it helps to keep them up until they get a full bite of grass. From now till clipping time the shepherd will have it a little easier, and well he deserves it, for if his flock is a large one, he will have been hard at work 24 hours a day all through the lambing time. Shearing ought to be done between the month of May and 1st of June. Until the wool has grown give them the run of the pens at night to protect them from the cold, also during the day, to protect them from the sun. Dip ten days after clipping, and ten days after that again, to catch the ticks that have hatched since the first dipping. Weaning time comes in August or September, according to the time the lambs were dropped.

The ewe lambs may be kept separate for a week or ten days, and then turned in with the flock again, care having been taken in the interval to milk the ewes, at least twice in that time, and the heaviest milkers, as often as required. The ram lambs, if bred for the butcher, and to be sold as lambs, had better be sold as soon as weaned, as they will fail rapidly if no special provision has been made for their care, such as a field of rape or turnips to run in during the day and hay and grain at night. Care should be taken not to allow them in the rape with an empty stomach until the frost is off in the morning, and then not too long at a time, until they get accustomed to it.

At weaning time, and while the ewes are being handled, it is a wise plan to mark those that are to be disposed of to the butcher. In this connection I would impress on the young breeder that the successful management of the flock, in a great measure, depends on these things: First, the choice of a ram; secondly, eternal vigilance at lambing time; and thirdly, culling closely each year. Don't keep any old ewes or those not typical of the breed; don't be afraid to weed them out.

I think there is no better country in the world than this Western Canada of ours for the successful raising of sheep in large numbers, for they are subject to none of the diseases that are prevalent in the older countries. The only real drawback there is to the sheep industry in this country is the wolf pest, and that, I have no doubt, will through time be overcome, the coyote disappearing as the country becomes more settled.

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

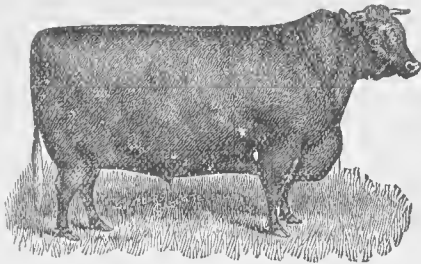
The sixth annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association was held this year at Guelph on Feb. 28th, the president, R. Gibson, in the chair. His address was of the happy turn that always characterizes his speeches. The association has had a wonderful increase in membership and is in a prosperous condition.

Officers for 1901.—Pres.—R. Gibson, Delaware; Vice-Pres.—A. Johnston, Greenwood; Sec.—Treas.—A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.; Vice - Presidents representing western provinces — Manitoba—Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, N.W.T.—C. W. Peterson, Regina, B.C.—G. H. Hadwin.

Assistant Secretary Groves, of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, has been elected secretary in succession to the late J. H. Pickrell.

At Kansas City 202 head of Herefords consigned by five well known breeders, made an average of \$300 a head. One cow, Cleopatra, made \$1,010.

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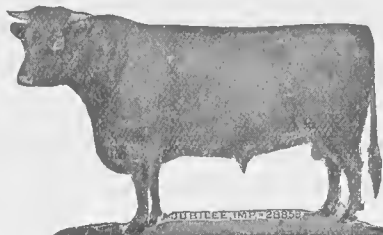
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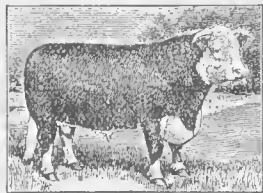


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Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, imported "Jubilee," 28858, and Grandeur. The females are rich in the blood of most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type from D. C. Platt, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Victor," bred by Teasdale, sweepstakes boar at Winnipeg and Braudon last year, with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

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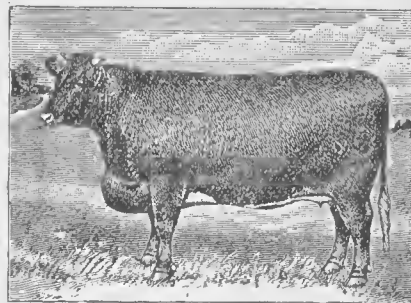
that are not giving their proper amount of milk? You are losing a hundred dollars a year for the sake of 25 cts.

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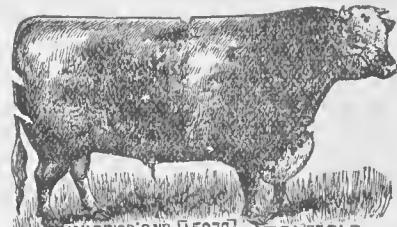


Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, sired by Nobleman (imported), Topman's Duke and Topman, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

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FOR SALE—15 HEAD OF
SHORTHORN BULLS

(from 12 to 15 months old.)

Sired by Sittytton Stamp (imported.) Our herd has taken 41 open herd prizes and was never defeated the last seven years, and as much as \$1000 prize money in one year. All stock sold will be delivered freight free in March as far west as Calgary.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man.

LARGE IMP'D YORKSHIRES. Young stock for sale.
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP. Buff Wyandottes. Eggs in Season.
BUFF LACED POLANDS.
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EIGHT SHORTHORN BULLS.

Sired by Aberdeen 2nd, from 8 months to 18 mo this old, for sale. My stock bull Aberdeen is also for sale, as I have kept him as long as is prudent, and any one getting him will make no mistake, as his stock will prove.

Write for particulars
Wm. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

STALLIONS AND BULLS

I am offering for sale

Roadster Stallion "Harry's Boy"
Imp. Clyde Stallion, (5069, Vol. 9.)
Shorthorn Bull, 18 months old.
Two Shorthorn Bull Calves

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Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingle-side 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector," include many winners at leading Fairs.
Ayrshires
ED. T. PETAR, Souris, Man.

Brookside Stock Farm

SHORTHORN BULLS
For Sale.

One 11 mths. old, three 6 and 7 mths. old, got by Crimson Chief (24057); also my stock bull Crimson Chief, 5 yrs. old, bred by H. O. Ayearst, Middlechurch, got by President (imp.), dam Crimson Gem (a Crimson Flower) by Indian Chief. Would trade for one equally as good.

Cows in calf and heifers always for sale.

ALEXANDER STEVENSON

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\$1.50 per hundred and up. Send for circular and price list. Don't be afraid to send on your money, we will do the right thing with you. Keep my circular where you can find it when you are ready to order.

R. W. JAMES,
Kingst., Bowmanville, Ont.

Wanted—Farmer's Sons with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; \$45 per month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the Association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. Address, The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

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DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE Done with the
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Pigs all ages. Orders booked for Spring delivery.

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GALLOWAY BULLS FOR SALE.

Two 2 year olds and three yearlings. These are the cream of the car load brought up from Minnesota. Send for catalogue to see their breeding. This lot can't be beat in Canada.

T. M. CAMPBELL,
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MARKET AUCTION SALE.

My first market sale will be held at Wapella, March 30th. I will offer the following valuable property—1½ sections improved mixed farm land 8 miles from station, school, church, elevators, grist mill. Also ¼ section improved as above. Also stone livery stable, steel shingled, horses, cattle and other things too numerous to mention. For particulars see posters or apply to H. Geddes, Wapella, Assa. Wm. DIXON, Auctioneer, Grenfell.

The Care of the Brood Sow.

By W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, Man.

I can assure you it gives me great pleasure, indeed, to meet you all here at this first meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of the 20th century, and, although I am a breeder of the ideal bacon pig (the Tamworth,) I consider it my duty, under the circumstances, to avoid saying anything that would mar the feel-

have access on fine days to the yard, or lie around the stack, and thus get as much exercise as they feel disposed to take, away from everything that would hurt or molest them. It might not hurt the feelings of some farmers to see their brood sows gored and knocked about by other animals, but I don't think that we can take too good care of them, as that is where the profit lies.

Having taken precautions to see that our brood sows are kept from all dangers, the next question is, what shall we feed them? I intend dealing only

it to all my stock—horses, cows and feeding steers—with good results. I believe it helps to purify the blood, tone up the system and keep the hair sleek. I have never found bad results from using ground flax, although I have heard it was not safe to feed it to brood sows or mares in foal. This point I would like to hear discussed. Mr. McGill said in his paper that after giving pig feeding considerable study, he was only in the A, B and C of the business. I must confess I have not advanced that far as yet, as I have

A Porcine Catechism.

By J. W. Farthing, Millwood, Man.

A dream after reading the report of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' convention, in The Nor-West Farmer of March 5th, 1901:—

Boy—What is this, mother

Mother—It is bacon, my child.

B.—What is bacon?

M.—Cured pork.

B.—Pork! Is it a kind of fruit?

M.—No, child. It's a hog product.

B.—Oh, hog. That's the same as pig, isn't it?

M.—Yes.

B.—Do pigs run wild, like rabbits?

M.—Not in Manitoba; they are bred and fed by men called farmers, who till the ground, sow the grain in the fields, and when it's ripe, reap it, and thresh it, and afterwards grind it, and feed it to the swine, as a number of pigs are named, and when they are in such condition as the packer wants, he hands them over to be killed, when it becomes pork.

B.—And you said bacon was cured pork?

M.—Quite right; so it is. Only not all the pig after curing is bacon. The cheeks are cured and smoked and are called bath chaps, and there is shoulder of bacon and side bacon and breakfast bacon and ham, all different parts of the same pig.

B.—Does the farmer get well paid for all the work he does?

M.—Oh, no. It does not do to pay farmers too much for anything they do.

B.—Why, mother, he must have had a lot of hard work, about the hog, before the packer got it?

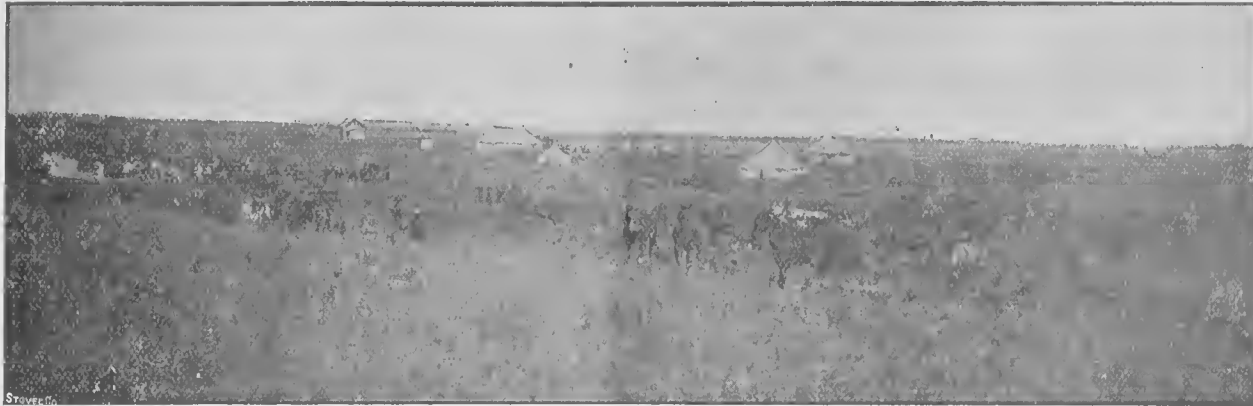
M.—Yes; I suppose he did, that is what farmers are for. They raise the food for the people of the world, and it has always been customary to keep them down, and it is necessary to-day, as always, to teach the farmer his place, and keep him there.

B.—Oh! then farmers are quite common folk

M.—That's so, dear. In Europe they call them peasants, and we are importing thousands, to show the Canadian farmer what we expect him to be, thrifty, industrious and docile.

B.—Yes, and the packers; do they occupy the same position?

M.—Dear me, no. They are people of position, not ignorant country folk. We put duties on foreign pork, and give them subsidies and bonuses, and



Starting Work at a Railroad Camp in South-Eastern Assinibola.

ings of any breeder. The subject that has been allotted to me to speak on is the care of the brood sow. In coming before you, gentlemen, this afternoon, I feel my incapability to say anything that would interest you in the least. The more I have thought about the subject the more I have felt my ignorance in the matter. I thought I might find something to say on the matter, but early in January I noticed an article in The Nor-West Farmer, written by J. A. McGill, Neepawa, which used up a great deal of my speech and covered nearly all my allotted space, and later, in the last issue, out comes another paper on the care of a brood sow and litter, so what can I say? However, I will say a little, and it may start some discussion.

The most important factor to be considered in this subject is care, and this implies love. If a man is at an occupation just to put in the time, and has no love for it, he had better get out of it as I don't think he will ever succeed. So with caring for the brood sow. I don't think there is a domestic animal that brings in returns more quickly than the brood sow, and no animal that gets more abuse from her owner. Now, I don't want you breeders to think that I am accusing any of you. I maintain that it does not show wisdom on the part of any breeder to abuse a dumb animal. But why is it that a sow is so much abused? I suppose that it is simply because she is looked upon as a pig and not as a mother.

I shall deal first with the care of the sow during the winter months. Nature has provided sufficient food for the sow in the summer in the luxuriant grass on our meadows, herbs of all kinds and vegetables. With a small field, and a house where she can be kept from other animals that would hurt her, and also from the hot sun and cold rains, she can manage the summer very well. But what about winter? Shall we turn our brood sows out in the barnyard with our other stock, our brood sows that are worth at least \$50 apiece, to be gored by cows and young cattle, or to be kicked by young horses, and bitten by a couple of dogs that are lying around the barnyard anxious to get into mischief? I think not. Well then, where shall we put them? I have my hog yard in close connection with my barnyard. The hog house is to the north, and I always have a nice stack of straw in the yard to the south of their house. Whatever the size of your hog house, have the young pigs and the feeding ones on the north side, and the pens for the brood sows in the south, with doors to the south, so that they can

with the period between the time the sow is bred and until farrowing time, as Mr. McGill and Mr. Hart covered the period after farrowing very successfully, and it would be folly for me to repeat it. You all, no doubt, take The Nor-West Farmer and have read the two articles I mentioned. I am a great believer in cooked food. I like it myself and I believe in cut feed for my feeding cattle, milch cows and calves, boiled oats and barley for my horses, boiled potatoes, turnips, and scalded chop for my brood sows, and also for the hens; this I know from experience. I believe that there is nothing better for stock during the cold winter months than cooked food—something that will keep the digestive organs in shape and their bowels active. Therefore, I believe in having a cook-room in one end of the pig house, with one of those Reliable Feed Cookers and tank heaters in it. Just here let me say that I have my hen house attached to the hog house, so as to be able to give the hens hot

only been at it for two years. When I see such men as Messrs. Kitson, Graham, Bray, and F. W. Brown, who have been in the business for 12 or 15 years, I feel my littleness in saying anything, but the things I have dealt with have been deep in my mind, and I feel interested in them. I hope that the sheep and swine breeders of this province will band together more firmly than ever, and I feel assured that in doing so we will be able to work more vigorously than ever for the live stock interests of Manitoba.

A Rattling Beef Steer.

The day of monster bullocks for commercial purposes is nearly past, but a stray specimen still turns up here and there over the world. An Australian slaughtering firm notes its receipt of a very large bullock in a lot of 350 "fats" received by it direct from the grass. This bullock, which came



On the Farm of D. A. McDougall, Coteau, Assa.

food in the morning, and also a hot drink.

I feed a proportion of turnips. Put them through the pulper and then cook them, adding a proportion of oats and barley chop, and also a little bran, if handy. Mix all together in a tank, pour on hot water and let it stand until it begins to ferment. This I feed in the shape of a general drink three times a day, not enough to fatten them, but just to keep them in good condition.

I strongly advocate feeding brood sows ground flax twice a week. I feed

of the Shorthorn sort, was driven some 500 miles to the railway, carried 410 miles farther and on arrival at Adelaide was picked out and finished off with 90 days' feeding. When about to be slaughtered this bullock scaled 3,043 pounds, and when hung on the hooks his carcass weighed 1,992 pounds, a percentage of net to gross of 65.46. The weights are satisfactorily vouched for and the strangest commentary on the whole transaction is vouchsafed by the fact that this immense animal brought only \$100 when sold. Beef is cheap in Australia.

they just tell the farmer what to do, and after he does it, pay him what they like for it.

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E. H. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets** the remedy that cures a cold in one day

England's Foreign Meat Trade.

The extent and nature of the importations of foreign meats into Great Britain is a matter of considerable practical interest to every Canadian stockman. Last year we sent there just a little more than one per cent. of the total quantity of dead meat imported. The year before we sent them fully two per cent. The following are the figures supplied by a leading London importing house to Clay, Robinson & Co.'s Live Stock Report:

From.	Lbs. 1899.	Lbs. 1900.
United States ..	275,679,600	286,723,800
Australia ..	60,921,600	39,519,100
River Plate ..	15,036,800	41,196,200
New Zealand ..	13,442,700	32,946,700
Canada ..	9,023,800	4,508,400
Continental ..	6,157,700	7,936,800
Totals ..	380,262,200	412,831,000

The imports of live cattle for the past two years were as follows:

From	No. Head 1899.	No. Head 1900.
United States ..	321,229	350,209
Canada ..	94,660	104,328
South America ..	85,365	38,562
Other Countries ..	2,250	2,035
Totals ..	503,504	495,134

It will be recollected that last year on account of the presence of disease in some of the South American cattle sent to England, the import of live cattle from that quarter was promptly shut down. But the River Plate shippers were equal to the occasion and set themselves to provide superior equipments for the shipment of dead meats, which was also found very superior in quality to their former shipments. But American beef, either dead or alive, had a decided lead over all other foreign shipments. They are careful to send only the very best and their prices are high in proportion. Best American hind quarters are worth 14 cents, while Australian makes only 9c., New Zealand and Argentina coming in between. Canadian beef is always a cent or two below the best American, and it was only the other day that a small trial shipment of dressed Canadian beef was sent to the British market from Toronto. Four carloads, representing 164 head of cattle, were consigned by William Harris & Co. to W. R. Fletcher & Co., by way of the Manchester ship canal. The cattle were slaughtered at the Harris abattoir, and after being properly chilled were placed on special refrigerator cars. If the shipments from Toronto, now being made, are successful, local capitalists and Englishmen interested in the trade will form a new company with \$1,000,000 to operate and enlarge the Harris abattoirs.

Dead meat by fast mail steamers can now be carried from the River Plate to England in 21 days, and with better cold storage facilities at the leading English ports the trade will extend, quite as much in favor of distant sources of supply as for those who like ourselves are within 10 days' sail or less.

There has been a falling off in the importation of dead mutton last year, due to floods in Argentina and drouth in Australia, which reduced their output, but New Zealand, which of late years has gone much more into mutton sheep suffered less than the others in the quality of its output. The figures for foreign sheep and lamb carcasses for the last two years were as follows:

From	Carcasses 1899.	Carcasses 1900.
New Zealand ..	3,250,100	3,157,060
Argentina ..	2,394,719	2,332,837
Australia ..	1,204,601	943,924
Patagonia ..	20,000
Totals ..	6,869,419	6,433,821

The British imports of live sheep for 1899 and 1900 were as follows:

From	No. Head 1899.	No. Head 1900.
United States ..	121,030	142,905
Argentina ..	382,080	178,969
Canada ..	63,930	35,663
Other Countries ..	40,715	25,285
Totals ..	607,755	382,822

Rabbits from Australia and New Zealand make quite a figure in the importations. For 1900 they totalled 19,359 tons, or 6,000 tons more than the year before.

The market forecast is that Argentina will be likely to send out a considerably increased amount of both beef and mutton in the present year than ever before, while other sources of supply will be about normal. The Australasian colonies have had a splendid thing in supplying our armies in Africa and China with frozen meat, which is found much more convenient than the old-fashioned method of keeping droves of cattle following armies on the march. The meat is better when frozen and much less expense to keep up the supply.

The whole outlook of the British meat import trade points to world-wide competition, with prices always strongly in favor of the best class of meats. Canada is not in it as far as mutton goes, but she has a good start in the pork trade already, and by giving more attention to the finish of her beef will be able before long to take a better position as to both quality and quantity of her output than she has ever yet aspired to.

Stranger Than Fiction.

A Remedy Which Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Stomach Troubles.

The remedy is not heralded as a wonderful discovery not yet a secret patent medicine, neither is it claimed to cure anything except dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles with which nine out of ten suffer.

The remedy is in the form of pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges, containing vegetable and fruit essences, pure aseptic pepsin (government test), golden seal and diastase. The tablets are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Many interesting experiments to test the digestive power of Stuart's Tablets show that one grain of the active principle contained in them is sufficient to thoroughly digest 3,000 grains of raw meat, eggs and other wholesome food.

Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels like after dinner pills and cheap cathartics, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines without having any effect whatever in digesting food or curing indigestion.

If the stomach can be rested and assisted in the work of digestion it will very soon recover its normal vigor, as no organ is so much abused and overworked as the stomach.

This is the secret, if there is any secret, of the remarkable success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a remedy practically unknown a few years ago and now the most widely known of any treatment for stomach weakness.

This success has been secured entirely upon its merits as a digestive pure and simple, because there can be no stomach trouble if the food is promptly digested.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act entirely on the food eaten, digesting it completely, so that it can be assimilated into blood, nerve and tissue. They cure dyspepsia, water brash, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive power which weak stomachs lack, and unless that lack is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure by the use of "tonics," "pills" and cathartics which have absolutely no digestive power.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores and the regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit better than any other argument.

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GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.

None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence, Williams & Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the
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The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FRIING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.
WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896.
Fox Terrier puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victorious.
Norfolk Bowler's service fee is \$20.
All dogs eligible for registration.
W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.

Shorthorns

SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From seven months to one year old.
Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th.
Correspondence solicited.

Walter James - Rosser, Man.

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24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to
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A lot of nice young
BERKSHIRE SOWS
Unbred. Price \$15.00.

Orders booked for spring pigs.
Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs in season.

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J. E. SMITH

J. E. Smith offers for sale 45 Shorthorn Bulls, all ages. A number sired by Lord Stanley II (22280) Some (imp.) from Ontario. All this year's crop of Golden Measure (imp.) calves are sold. 40 Shorthorn Heifers, from 6 months to 2 years old. 60 Shorthorn Cows, all ages. A few young Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies of all ages for sale. Everything for sale except my stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.) and the Clydesdale stallion Prince Charlie (imp.). Come and see the stock.

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AV BRANDON

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Two choice fall litters ready to ship—one from the 1st-prize yearling sow at Winnipeg and Braudon Fairs in 1900. Also a few choice boars fit for service, and sows ready to breed. Address -

KING BROS., Wawanesa Man.

SHORTHORNS.

Number of young Bulls and a few good Cows in calf for sale. Barons Pride (imp) first in his class at Winnipeg, 1899, Stock Bull.

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PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM



Is always able and ready to supply your wants in

SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS, COTSWOLD and LEICESTER RAMS and EWES, BERKSHIRE BOARS

And Sows in farrow, Toulouse Geese and s. P. Rocks at bad crop prices. Write or call and see what I will do for the next 30 days to make room for young stock coming. Lyndhurst 4th, that great show Bull and Spicy Robin at the head of the Shorthorns, Fitzsimons B. leading the Cotswolds to the front, and Gallant Boy, Tippecanoe 2nd and Can't Be Beat heading herd of Berkshires, has produced the best I have ever had and can do it again.

Come and see my stock, you will be welcome. No business, no harm. Will be met at station and returned there.

F. W. BROWN, Proprietor,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD
OR
CLYDESDALES.

Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale.

Two-three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as

PRINCE OF WALES (673) DANNLEY (222)

BELTED KNIGHT (1395) STANLEY PRINCE (6315)

PRINCE PATRICK (8933) MACGREGOR (1487)

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize-winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

Another importation to arrive the last of March

CAIRNBROGIE'S

Great Stud



GRAHAM BROS., Claremont, Ont.,

Breeders and Importers of

Clydesdale & Hackney Horses

Handling only the best of their respective breeds, we have now on hand more good young Stallions and Mares than ever before, home bred and imported, of choicest breeding, of ample size, combined with the very best quality and action. Prices in keeping with the quality of our offerings.

Claremont is 25 miles east of Toronto on the C.P.R. Farm one mile from station. Correspondence and an examination of our stock solicited.

ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

J. A. S. Macmillan,
Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdales, Shire & Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P.O. Box 483, Brandon, Man

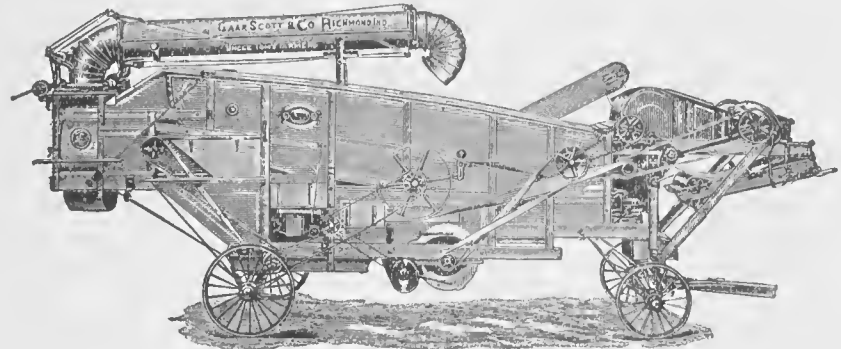
3 YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS for sale All of last year's crop, all solid reds, all of choicest quality yet offered by us, and all by our stock bull "Royal Hope," a prime good bull, and one of the best getters in the Province, invariably marking his stock after himself.—D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man.

GAAR-SCOTT

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Separator

WITH
Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar - Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.
The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.



See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of them before you place your order for 1901.
GAAR, SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Wolf Hound.
By William Wallace, Niverville, Man.

There is no subject that could more fitly engage the attention of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association than the present condition of the sheep industry in the province. All other branches of agriculture are making satisfactory progress. The acreage under crop is showing a steady annual increase; dairying is taking a firmer hold; while cattle and hog raising are assuming their proper place as important factors in a system of successful mixed farming.

The sheep industry alone is languishing, or rather retrograding. There has been practically no increase in the number of sheep during the past ten years; while the latest Government bulletin shows a decrease of some 5,000 for the previous year, the number of sheep in the province being now 25,000. When we consider that in England, with a similar area, there are 27,000,000, one thousand for every one we have here, we can realize the insignificance of our sheep industry. I believe that the number as well as the quality of the pure bred flocks is showing improvement, but unless the commercial or butchers' sheep increase largely in numbers, breeders of pedigree stock cannot expect a good market for their rams. The inference one naturally draws from this state of matters is, either that Manitoba is not a good country for sheep, or that there isn't a good market for mutton here.

Neither of these inferences would be correct. The climate, the soil and its produce are all favorable for sheep farming. In no other country are flocks more free from the diseases to which sheep are liable. As to a good market, the price of lamb and mutton for some time has been higher, relatively, than the price of other butcher meat, and if it pays the Ontario farmer to send mutton to Winnipeg, there should be a good profit to farmers here, who have cheaper food, and a market at their door.

This brings us to the question, why is sheep farming lagging behind the general advance of agriculture in Manitoba? I have no hesitation in saying that the wolf pest is the chief cause. Many farmers who kept sheep have sold out and others who would have gone in for them have been deterred for this reason.

A dozen years ago my brother and I started with a flock of sixty ewes. For some years we were troubled with wolves, but after that they began to increase in numbers and boldness, and

killed a few sheep and lambs, until lately our annual loss has been between twenty and thirty. A few wolves were shot with the rifle, but this had little effect in keeping them at bay. About fourteen months ago my nephew bought a couple of wolf hounds (dog and bitch) from Mr. Harvey, Miami, who had been hunting wolves with them in that district. They were at once tried on the Niverville wolves, and have done good work, having killed twenty-three of them, and six foxes in addition. Wolves are now rarely seen in the neighborhood, although they are numerous a few miles distant. They have killed only one young lamb since the hounds were got, and are evidently pretty well scared from the district.

The hounds catch up with a wolf after a run of a mile or two. He generally puts up a good fight for his life, and if he is a well grown animal, the hounds need the assistance of the hunter, who, of course, is mounted, and by a blow on the head with a stout stick, gives the wolf his quietus.

There can be no doubt that hounds are valuable in keeping down the number of wolves and scaring them away from districts where sheep are kept. Where the country is covered with bush and scrub, other measures must be taken, if they are to be exterminated. This can only be done by giving a sufficient inducement in the shape of an increased bounty, so that a man may earn a fair wage in hunting, shooting and trapping them.

The Tuberculin Test.

The following is an extract from a letter recently written by the Hon. Sydney Fisher to the public press, giving information concerning his negotiations with the United States Government in connection with the requirements of the tuberculin test for pure bred cattle imported into either country:—

"In consequence of the imbroglio which the testing for tuberculosis of cattle going into the United States had reached, I arranged to discuss the matter with Secretary Wilson in Washington and went down there last week. I found that what the breeders had so insistently demanded and what the Breeders' Gazette had so aggressively insisted upon, namely, that the tuberculin test should be done away with for animals going into the United States from foreign countries, was quite impossible.

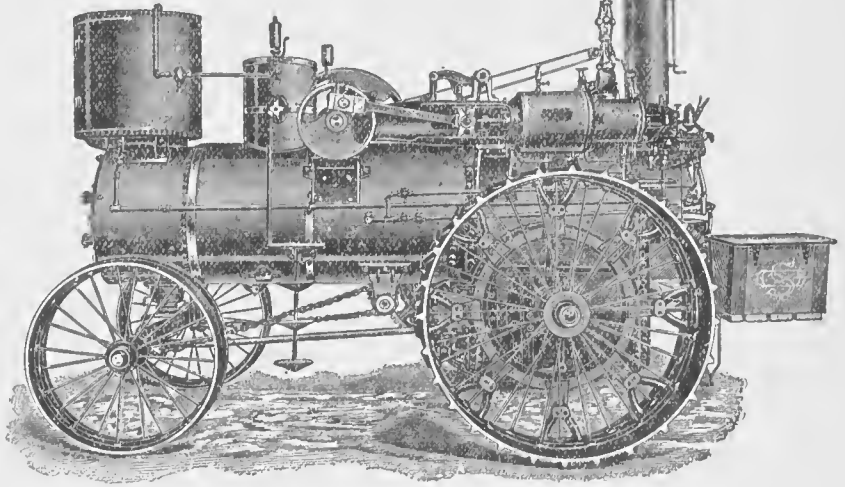
"Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture, said that he felt that he was absolutely right in his policy and that

Return-Flue-Fire-Box

STRAW BURNER BOILER

—WITH—

COMPOUND ENGINE



SEE SAMPLES
Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON & STEWART

Glasgow Stallion Show.

This, the forty-first great spring show of the Clydesdale breed, was held at Glasgow on Feb. 6th. In all 125 horses competed. The first class dealt with was for aged horses competing for the \$400 premium for horses bound to travel the Glasgow district. Casabianca, a five-year-old, sired by the now famous Baron's Pride, was first. The open class for horses of the same age was headed by Hiawatha, by Prince Robert, eight years old, a splendid example of the modern Clydesdale. He has been thrice champion at Glasgow and once at the Highland Society's show. Casabianca was second and Baron Kitchener, by Baron's Pride, third. In three-year-olds, competing for Glasgow district premium, Labori, a son of Hiawatha, was first. In the open class for three-year-olds Marcellus, also by Hiawatha, was first, Labori second, Sylvander third. In two-year-olds Lord Dundonald was first, Alexander Everard second, Baronsen third. The Cawdor cup competition is the crowning honor of this show and the only horses to enter the ring were Hiawatha and his two sons, Marcellus and Labori. Marcellus is regarded as a better horse than his sire was at the same age, but the judges honored the sire. Some years ago Moss Rose and her two daughters were put in the ring in the same way, the older mare getting first place. The judging in all these classes is done by different sets of expert judges selected by ballot, and the awards are rarely challenged by the equally skilled critics who surround the ring. In the two-year-old class the winners were all out of mares sired by Prince Alexander, which a few years back was the champion of the breed.

The Gold Standard Herd.



I am offering for sale a number of nice young sows in farrow, also three nice lengthy September boars, good ones. I am booking orders for spring pigs, from large mature sows of the real bacon type, and sired by two grand prize winning boars, that are bred right up in "the purple," unrelated pairs and trios supplied. Correspondence solicited. Ask for catalogue.

Address—J. A. MCGILL,
Neepawa, Man.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Rosebank Farm.

For Sale Victoria's Montrose, the well known Polled Angus bull, first at Winnipeg & Brandon. He also took the silver medal and diploma and herd prize. We have a few bulls and heifers sired by Victoria's Montrose. Write—
A. CUMMING, Lone Tree P. O., Man.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

A. E. Mellon, Portage la Prairie, has purchased an imported Percheron stallion.

R. J. Stewart, Holland, has bought a young Shorthorn bull from A. Graham, Pomeroy.

Sam Scott, Stonewall, has bought an imported German Coach stallion for use in that district.

A. Frook, Oak Lake, has sold to J. S. Little a Shorthorn heifer. The price was a fancy one.

John Wallace, Cartwright, has sold a Hereford bull to C. J. Lord, Cando, N.D., at a good figure.

Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man., and J. B. Jickling, Carman, Man., have each imported a pair of Angora goats.

J. Chadbourne, Ralphton, has sold a young Clydesdale stallion by imported Macintosh to A. Cameron, Oak Lake.

William Martin, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, has sold four of his Galloway bulls and expects that other two will be sold at a later date.

McMillan Bros., Westbourne, Man., have recently brought in from Missouri two Spanish jacks and two ear loads of mules for work on their farms.

Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man., is now on the road looking up bulls for the Territorial Pure Bred Breeders' Association. Any of our breeders having animals for sale, should communicate with him at once.

J. E. Smith, Brandon, has gone to Ontario for a carload of pure bred stock — Shorthorns and Clydesdales. He will bring up the imported Shorthorns purchased at John Isaac's sale. Some of his purchases will be for sale.

At Kansas City Shorthorns made very fancy prices. For 40 head entered by T. J. Wornall, the average was \$346, the highest price being \$1,190, paid by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, for the four-year-old Lady Valentine. J. G. Robbins & Son averaged \$376 for 20 head. Abram Renick for 20 head averaged \$180.

A. B. Fleming, Brandon, Man., writes:—"My sale of the 12th was a success. The Shorthorn calves from 8 to 13 months old brought from \$80 to \$110. The last amount was paid for one of the calves after the sale was over. The prices were not quite what I expected, as I have never sold a calf for less than \$125, but I consider the sale a fair start. Before the sale comes off next season I hope to have about 30 bull calves."

The biggest thing yet for the blacks was done at Chicago on March 6, 7 and 8. Charles Escher & Son, Botna, Iowa, offered 143 head, mostly their own breeding, and 20 head imported. The top figure was \$1,700 for an imported heifer, and their champion show bull made \$1,300. The 26 bulls made an average of \$466, and 117 ewes an average of \$483. Much of the stock was young and the record beats anything previously known for Polled Angus.

Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, Man., write: "We beg to announce that our two cars of stock will leave for Calgary on April 8th and that after this date we will not deliver stock free. Our stock is coming through the winter in good shape considering the shortness of feed and room. The masons will start on our new barn on the 1st of April, and we hope to have 16,000 feet of barn room by the 1st of August. We intend to show our two stock bulls, George Bruce and Jubilee King, this year at Winnipeg, providing they are not sold to some one for show purposes."

McGill Bros., Carroll, have bought from J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., the red yearling bull, Canadian Lion—35587—, by British Lion—30941—, dam Mayflower, vol. 17. With the blood of such animals as Centennial Isabella and Stanley in his veins, this bull should do much to establish the

breeding reputation of his new owners. His sire, British Lion, sold for \$500. While only breeding on a small scale, the motto of McGill Bros. will always be, "We aim at the best." They write us:—"We had many enquiries and some sales as a result of our advt. in The Farmer. When we have cattle to sell we know where to place the advt."

J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man., writes: "In spite of scarcity and inferior quality of feed, my hundred Herefords are coming through the winter healthy and in good shape. Am having a very successful calving season, about 30 exceptionally fine ones up to date. Among recent sales of bulls is one of 10 head to A. E. McArthur, of Calgary, Alta. This is an exceedingly fine even bunch and includes the Corrector bred two-year-old Rex of Inglewood, winner last summer at Winnipeg. Brandon and other shows; and Lord Roberts, also a winner at the above shows. Also one bull to Thos. McKenzie, Florenta, Man."

Continuing a Good Thing.

In breeding horses for the British market, which I personally export, I find Herbageum the most reliable aromatic that I ever used. I not only use it in my stables, but have its regular use continued while on ship board.

GEORGE JOHNS.

Bothwell, Ont.

Herbageum is giving satisfaction. We use it regularly at each feed and save fully one-fourth the oats by doing so.

W. A. REYNOLDS.

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During the past three years I have used Herbageum regularly for my herd of hogs, and I find it excellent for the appetite and for keeping them in a healthy growing condition. At about five months I average good bacon hogs of from 140 lbs. to 180 lbs., live weight. I use it for my young pigs from the time they are weaned till after the shows; if not for show purposes, until they are three months old. For calves it has proven to be the best preparation I ever used. When fed regularly it keeps them in a healthy, hearty condition, is a positive preventative of scouring, and a perfect bowel regulator, and with it skim milk is equal to new. I have also used it for horses out of condition, especially if they had worms, for which I find it a certain remedy. It is positive death to intestinal worms.

J. W. CALLBECK.

Augustine Cove, P.E.I.

We use Herbageum for our stallions and are well satisfied with the results. With skim milk and Herbageum calves do extra well, and we consider it equal to new milk for them. This we can say after nine years' experience with it.

DIXON BROS.

Maple Creek, Assa.

HERBAGEUM is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.

BISSELL'S

Steel Rollers

Built with solid Steel Heads in the Drums, Truss Rods under the Frame, Heavy 2 inch Axle, Roller Bearings, Low Down Draught, 8, 9 and 12 ft. lengths. A perfect beauty. Write for prices to



T. E. BISSELL,
FERGUS, ONT.

See page 184 for Disc Harrow



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ALEX. GALBRAITH,
Janesville, Wisconsin, U.S., Importer
of CLYDESDALES, also Shires, Suffolks,
PERCHERONS and HACKNEYS.

20 years at the top.
THE GALBRAITH STUD has long been famous from the Atlantic to the Pacific for its excellence. Present stock better than ever. We won 78 per cent. of all the prizes offered for Clydesdale stallions at the State Fairs of 10 states, Illinois and Wisconsin last fall, also the first prize at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago last December. Inspection invited. New Catalogue ready. Write.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.
BREEDER OF
Clydesdale Horses
AND
Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.
My shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock, of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.
Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

FARMS AND STOCK

For sale at all times. Apply to
H. R. KEYES, - Keyes, Man.

LAKEIDE STOCK FARM.
Large English Berkshires
And Shorthorn Cattle.

One aged bull and two bull calves, roan and red. A few fine October pigs at \$5 each. Orders booked for March and April litters, pairs not akin, \$15, from sows prize-winners wherever shown. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES M. EWENS, Minnedosa P.O., Man.

MAPLE GROVE FARM

Portage la Prairie, Man.
SHORTHORN CATTLE and
LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Stock of my breeding has taken honors at the Winnipeg and Portage Fairs in 1900. I have a splendid pair of young bulls, and swine of both sex, for sale. J. A. FRASER, Proprietor

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SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
Females bred, and with calves at foot. Six young Bulls, growthy and full of quality. All by the imported bull
SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

JOHN WALLACE,
Cartwright, Man.

Breeder of high-class

HEREFORDS

15 young bulls for sale.

OAK GROVE FARM

SHORTHORNS,
YORKSHIRES,
WHITE P. ROCKS
FOR SALE

1 Young Bull sired by Knuckle Duster (imp.)
1 Young Bull, sired by Lord Lissie 2nd. Number of choice heifers. Fine lot of young boars and sows. White P. Rock Cockerels.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

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The Nor-West Farmer.

Guernsey Bull FOR SALE.

Pedigreed, three year old, two first prizes at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in succession. For particulars apply to

P. D. McARTHUR,
324 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

FOREST HOME
Shorthorns, Yorkshires, B.P. Rocks
9 BULLS 9 HEIFERS

The get of Robie O'Day (22672), 1st for bull and get Winnipeg; 1st at Brandon. The heifers are in calf to Veracity (31449)—a pure Scotch bull of great quality, an easy first at Winnipeg and Brandon.
Our Yorkshires herd is headed by imp. Surner Hill Premier (3726) and General Buller (4637). Boars and sows ready for service and breeding; also fall pigs from imp. sires and dams. Our B.P. Rocks are well known throughout the West. A choice lot of big, well-marked cockerels ready for shipment.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy P.O., Man.
Carman, C.P.R. Roland, N.P.R.

Large English Berkshires

Sows of the best quality bred for spring trade. Am now booking orders for spring pigs. Write for prices.

JOS. LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.

EARN THIS WATCH

By selling only 2 doz. beautifully finished full-sized (5 x 7 in.) Cabinet Photographs of Queen Victoria at 10c. each. Everybody wants one. They are going like wildfire. Write for Photos. Sell them, return the money, and we send, postpaid, this handsome polished nickel watch, with ornamental edge, hour, minute and second hands, and genuine American lever movement, fully warranted. It is accurate and reliable, and with care will last ten years. THE PHOTO CO., Box 814, TORONTO.

A Machine for Pickling Wheat and Other Grain.

Grain which contains what is commonly known as SMUT is unfit for seed, and must be chemically treated to destroy the growth of fungi before it can be used for seed.

Reference to the cut of machine will show a box containing two wood worms or screws. The upper one receives the grain and bluestone solution, and conveys both to the second. By this reversal of motion every kernel receives a thorough wetting of the bluestone solution, and the poisonous fungi are completely destroyed.

A machine with screws moving in opposite directions is necessary for the proper treatment of grain. When experimenting with my invention I first tried the single screw, but found, on examining the kernels under a magnifying glass, they were wet only on one side. Farmers would do well, therefore, in buying a pickling machine, to bear this fact in mind, and to avoid purchasing one with a single screw, — which, after all, is but an imitation of my invention.

The Brandon Machine Works Co. is not making any of my machines this season. Price \$10.00, on board cars here, or \$12.00 on eight months time. Made at Carberry by the Patentee, ROBT. DAVIDSON, Carberry, Man. Dominion Patent, CARBERRY, MAN. County and Provincial rights for sale.

USE THE ALL-WOOL AND ONLY GENUINE

MICA FELTING

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.,
Dear Sir,—I am glad to be able to state that the All-Wool Mica Roofing which you have supplied this Company has been entirely satisfactory, and I consider it superior to any roof of this class on the market. (Signed) J. WOODMAN Eng. Iner, W.D. 768

W. G. FONRECA, 705 Main St., Winnipeg

When writing advertisers, please mention
The Nor-West Farmer.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Abortion.

C. T. F., Holland, Man.: "I have a cow that slipped her calf last spring, about a month before her time. This spring the same cow and also three of my other young cows have lost their calves in the same way. They were all in the one stable. The stable was good and warm. The last cow was in another stable. They all went within a month and a half of their full time. Two calves were living when they came, but were weak and died. The other two were dead and the afterbirth seemed to be decayed and rotten. The cows are in good condition and came to their milk all right. Are the cows diseased and will their milk be fit for use? Would you please advise me what to do with them. I have a good young bull which has served one of the cows. Will he be all right to serve other cows? I have had the local V. S. to see my cows and he said they had contagious abortion."

Answer.—Contagious abortion is a disease which is carried from one cow to another by the bull, as well as by direct infection from cow to cow, by the germ laden discharges from the genital passage. You should not allow the bull to serve any of the cows which have aborted until they have undergone antiseptic treatment. This is carried out as follows: Procure two or three pounds of creolin. Make a solution of this in water in the proportion of one part of creolin to forty of water and use this to cleanse daily the external genitals of the cows and the under surface of the tail. Make a similar solution of creolin and water, one part to one hundred of warm water and use this daily to cleanse the internal organs. This may be done with a large enema syringe, but a better and cheaper method is to use a pall and rubber tube. The tube is fastened to the bottom of the pall and the apparatus used like a fountain syringe by lifting the pall a foot or so above the level of the cow's back the fluid will flow through the tube which is gently passed into the vagina. At least a gallon of fluid should be used at each time for each cow, and treatment should be continued for three weeks. Otherwise you will fail to destroy the germs which are the active cause of the disease, and although your cows may get in calf you will have them abort again and again. Any foetal membranes, soiled bedding, etc., which have been in contact with an aborting cow should be burned at once and the floor and stall disinfected with the creolin solution, one to forty.

Boiled Linseed Oil.

Subscriber, Selden, Man.: "A young mare is in very poor condition, very weak, and can't stand any work. The first of the winter I fed her wheat straw four times a day and half gallon of barley and oat chop mixed, and she was troubled with indigestion. By mistake I gave her a little more than a half cup full of boiled linseed oil. Please tell me if the hotted oil would have any effect on her. I started about the 1st of February to feed her hay and hotted wheat, four times a day and a gallon of good oats twice a day, with boiled oats at night, but she doesn't improve."

Answer.—Boiled linseed oil is poisonous to horses when given in the usual dose of one to two pints, but as your mare had only half a cupful, it is not likely that it would do her a permanent injury. It would be well to have her teeth examined by a veterinary surgeon, as defects of the dental apparatus are a frequent cause of indigestion and loss of condition. A good condition powder is composed of sulphate of iron, ginger, fennel, and nitrate of potash, a quarter of a pound of each, gentian, one pound. To be finely powdered and well mixed. Dose, one tablespoonful two or three times a day.

Injury to Leg.

C. M., Virden, Man.: "I have a horse which while running out in the yard in Feb., 1900, hurt his right hind leg very badly; he could not use it for two or three days; got all right in about two weeks. It swelled up a little on the inside, near the crutch. But when he went to pull hard he would sometimes drop down on his right side, but would jump up again and go on all right. Did not work him till I started seeding, when he went all right, but the other day, while drawing in straw, he started to fall again. Is not lame or stiff and can run around all right and there does not seem to be anything the matter with him. What shall I do with him?"

Answer.—This horse apparently injured the muscles of the inside and upper part of the thigh, and although making a good recovery is now subject to an occasional attack of cramp in that leg. This is not serious and should not prevent you from using him at ordinary work. Whenever the attack of cramp comes on, release him from the harness and rub his leg vigorously on the inside until he regains the use of it.

Founder—Out of Condition.

Subscriber, Wolseley, Assa.: "I. What would be the best treatment for a mare that is stiffened up all over, seemingly, with getting a heavy feed of wheat. Worked her next day, gave her no water except one pailful at noon. She did not show sick till night; gave her two drenches that night. Next morning she could not walk. Got a V. S. out; gave her an injection and a good dose of loosening medicine. Am poulticing her front feet with hot bran day and night. The mare is eight years old and valuable. Is in good condition. Will she get all right again? I think she is foundered. 2. A mare 10 or 11 years old, very thin, has two lumps on the back of her head, just by her ears, runs back about six inches. Is in good spirits, had colt last spring and worked very hard all summer. I am feeding her grain three times a day, with a good condition powder twice a week. She does not pick up much."

Answer.—1. Horses sometimes never recover from the inflammation of the laminae of the feet, commonly called "founder," and always remain tender and stiff. If the lameness continues severe after three days have elapsed from the time of the attack, the feet are undergoing changes from which they will never recover. When this reaches you the acute stage will be past, and you should stop poulticing the feet. Have bar shoes applied, well dished inside so as to avoid any pressure on the sole of the foot and to make the wall and frog carry the weight. Then apply a blister to the coronet, that is, the part just above the hoof. Let the mare stand if possible in a loose box on an earth floor. When she has recovered she should not be used on the road, but worked only on the farm.

2. The lumps on both sides of the neck behind the ears have been caused by injury to the bursa beneath the ligament of the neck. Any fresh injury to this part may result in "poli evil." You should, therefore, avoid putting a collar over her head, or tying her in any way likely to cause pressure to that part. Her poor condition may be due to defective teeth and you should have them examined by a veterinary surgeon and set right.

Colt Chokes While Drinking.

Subscriber, Cartwright, Man.: "I have a two-year-old colt that had distemper and pink eye bad last summer. She seems to have completely recovered, but since then she cannot drink properly. She appears to drink all right for a few mouthfuls, then I can hear a sort of a choking sound going on in her throat and the water will start to come down her nose. She will then hold up her head to get the water cleared out and will sometimes give a little cough. She will do this a few times until she gets properly started to drink and then she seems to finish with very little more trouble. The colt feeds well, feels well and is in good condition. What can be the cause and possible remedy?"

Answer.—This trouble is caused by some trouble in the pharynx, or "back of the throat," and is probably a swollen gland, the result of the attack of distemper. This may trouble the colt for some time unless treated. Give a drachm of iodide of potassium twice a day in the feed for about ten days, clip off the hair on each side of the throat in the hollow below the ear and rub in daily a little iodine ointment.

Sesamoiditis.

G. B., Macgregor, Man.: "A horse 10 years old has gone lame on his off fore leg; he has been lame for about four weeks and appears to go no better. I first thought it was a bruise from working in the hush, as a swelling came on the back of the leg just above the fetlock joint, about the size of a hen's egg, so blistered him, which caused two large blisters to come out, from which came a watery liquid, but he went no better. I then thought being without shoes was the cause and got a V. S. to examine him. He thought it might be from treading on the frog of the foot and thus accounting for the swelling, but now he is shod he goes no better. He appears unable to bear his weight on the foot. It does not appear to hurt him when handling the leg in order to locate the spot. Could you suggest the cause and a remedy?"

Answer.—The above title is the technical name for an inflammatory condition of the sheath of the flexor tendons at the back of the fetlock joint. The swelling that appeared just above this situation when the horse first went lame is a good indication that the seat of the trouble is in this sheath. Treatment required is to place the injured part at rest. To do this apply a high heeled shoe to the foot and then bandage the leg from the foot to the knee in a good thick plaster of Paris bandage. This should be left on for two weeks, then removed and if lameness persists, reapply the bandage for another fortnight. An injury to this part is often rather slow in recovering.

Injury to Sternum.

Subscriber, Indianford, Man.: "I have a horse 12 years old, with a lump on the left

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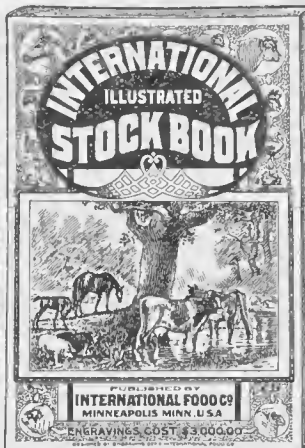
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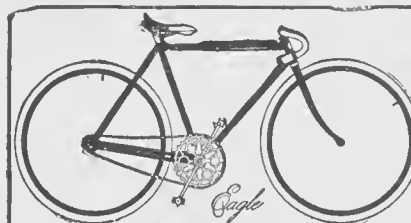
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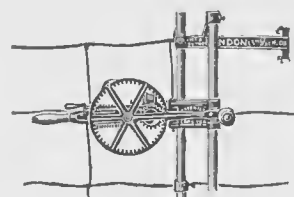
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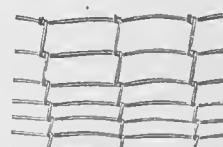
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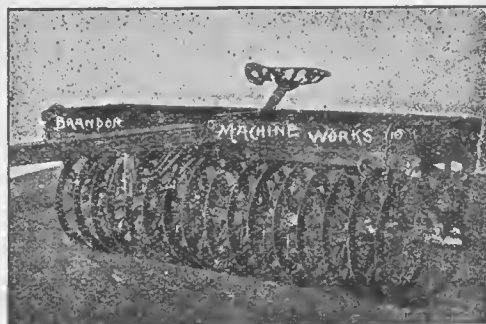
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side, between the left fore leg and where the belly-band buckles. He has had this lump on and off for the last two years; it comes and goes. It swells up and runs matter. It was caused by a heavy pull coming up a hill, and the next morning it was swelled up. It swells and breaks and then goes away for a time and then swells up as bad as ever. Sometimes it will not bother him for three months, and when the swelling goes down you can feel something like a hard ridge. This lump makes him very stiff, and when walking he carries his head turned to the left side. I have blistered it two or three times; it takes it away for a little while, but it comes back again. The horse is in good condition and is a good healthy horse other ways."

Answer.—This horse has probably received an injury to the breast bone or "sternum" from a fall or blow and any slight irritation from the belly-band or otherwise is enough to make the parts swell up and suppurate. Clip off the hair and rub in daily a little iodine ointment. If matter forms in it again, the opening through which it discharges should be enlarged and the inside of the sac thoroughly scraped out with a sharp edged spoon. Afterwards wash out the cavity with creolin and water one part to forty and then dust it with iodoform.

A Hard Milker—Tuberculin Test.

Subscriber, Argyle, Man.: "I have a young cow, five years old, calved two weeks ago, milks well, but there is something wrong with three of her teats, as the milk does not come down as it should. She can be milked dry in time, but it takes a long time dribbling at her to get it. I milked her for one week without any improvement. I now milk the teat that is all right and let the calf suck the other three, as it has more time than I have. She was all right last year. 1. What can be done for her? 2. To whom shall I apply to have an animal tested with tuberculin? 3. Is it necessary to have the whole herd tested if one is found to have tuberculosis? 4. What conditions must I submit to after the test has shown disease?"

Answer.—1. A teat syphon or milking tube can be used to dilate the teat until it can be milked by hand. These little instruments are small metal tubes plated with silver or nickel. The end is rounded so that it can be passed in without injuring the teat. They should always be sterilized by boiling in water for a short time before using. Then lubricate with vaseline and pass into the teat. They may be obtained from any dealer in instruments, and veterinary surgeons usually keep them for sale.

2. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
3. Yes.
4. If tuberculosis is found in the herd the animals are quarantined. Affected animals are not slaughtered without the consent of the owner.

Spavin.

Subscriber, Glenlyon, Man.: "A mare, about 12 years old, has a bone spavin on both legs. Are quite large, but caused no apparent lameness until a year ago. Her colt, four years old, has one on the right leg also. Came on since August last. Do colts from spavined mares inherit a tendency to become spavined more easily than those from sound ones? 2. Is there any safe treatment which will remove or reduce the growth if taken in time, and relieve lameness in chronic cases if growth cannot be removed."

Answer.—1. Yes, spavin is notoriously hereditary.

2. The operation of "firing" is the most successful treatment known and cures a large proportion of but not all cases.

Lameness.

Subscriber, Murchison, Man.: "I have a mare, eight years old, which has been lame on her off hind leg for about six weeks. If I let her stand in the stable for a week she seems all right, but if I drive, or work her, she gets lame. I cannot see any cause for it, she is not swelled at all and has not been. I cannot find out where the trouble lies."

Answer.—From the meagre details given it is impossible to give anything but a very uncertain opinion as to what is the matter with your mare, but the nature of the lameness and the absence of any apparent cause, make it probable that she is suffering from rheumatic pain in one of her joints, most likely the stifle. If you have not succeeded in locating the trouble when this reaches you, a small blister may be applied to the joint. Blisters of mercury, two drachms, vaseline, one and a half ounces. Rub in well after clipping the hair.

John Shannon, Kenlis, Assa.: "An 8-year-old horse, about eight months ago, went lame just driving along the road. I blistered him on the high shoulder and he was all right for a while, but when I go to use him he gets lame. I can see no symptoms of a sore in any place. Can you tell me what is the cause of this and what treatment to use?"

Answer.—Obscure cases of lameness in the fore extremity are generally to be located in the foot. Your horse very likely strained the navicular joint in the foot, a situation where lameness is often located without producing any sore spot that can be felt. Does he "point" that foot in the stable? If so, it is probably navicular disease, difficult to cure in the early, and incurable in the later stages. You may require to have the horse nerved in that leg to relieve the lameness, but our advice at present is to show him to the nearest veterinary surgeon.

Splint—Colic—Aconite.

Subscriber, Seeburn, Man.: "1. We have a heavy mare that when running on the prairie with her foal last summer lamed herself in the off front leg. A bony substance has grown on the knee a little to one side. She is a little lame, sometimes worse than at others. I have blistered her three times, twice with caustic balsam. It is hard to make the blister take hold. When she lies down she does not put her leg under herself, but straight out. Seems to be stiff at the joint. Can she be cured? 2. What is good for colic in a mare in foal? 3. Is it safe to give a mare in foal aconite?"

Answer.—1. The bony growth is probably a splint and as it is in this case quite close to the knee it is a serious cause of lameness and may possibly be incurable. The splint should be "fired."

2. Tincture of asafoetida is a safe remedy for colic in pregnant mares. Dose, one to two ounces in a little water.

3. Yes, in proper medicinal doses.

Lumpy Jaw.

Subscriber, Leonard, N.D.: "Have a fresh milch cow with a lump on her jaw about the size of an apple (which I presume is lumpy jaw, will treat her for same). Would you consider her milk unfit for use? If cured, would it be advisable to retain her as a breeder, she being a first-class cow in other respects?"

Answer.—This is entirely a local disease in the large majority of cases, and unless the udder itself is the seat of the disease there is no objection to the use of the milk. In this case we think you can use it with entire safety. If cured there would be no reason why you should not continue to breed from her.

Horse Keeps Thin.

Subscriber, Oak Lake, Man.: "What is wrong with my horse? I bought him last fall; he was poor, put him to work on gang plow, he picked up and I worked him until December, but not much after it froze up. Until then he seemed to gain, but about the 15th December I noticed him falling badly and he seemed to be in pain in his hind legs. He would rest them turn about. I took him to a V. S., who examined him all over, fixed his teeth and told me he thought nothing was wrong, only his blood out of order. He gave him a ball, but it did not work and ordered me to feed condition powders. Since that time I have been feeding him two dessert spoonsful per day of the following mixture: Sulphate of soda, sulphate of iron, gentian and ground ginger, also a little saltpetre. He is getting straw, two gallons chopped oats and two gallons bran per day, but is not picking up. Hair is coming out and he is keen on the roads. I only drive him enough for exercise. He will eat anything that is given to him, but his skin is hard and he is not gaining in flesh. Still rests his feet, but he does not flinch when feeling his legs or joints. If he does not get better and gain some I am afraid he will be no use for seeding. Is it rheumatism?"

Answer.—This horse appears to be suffering from chronic rheumatism in the hind legs and in addition is in poor condition. The feed that you are giving this horse is not enough for him to gain flesh on and you should put him on hay instead of straw, and increase the amount of oat chop to double what you are giving him. If you can get some ground oil cake you will find it a valuable addition to his feed. Give two or three pounds of it a day instead of a corresponding amount of oats. For his rheumatism give him twice a day a tablespoonful, levelled off, of bicarbonate of potassium. Exercise and groom daily and keep him warm.

Fistulous Withers.

C. H. W., Baldur, Man.: "I have a valuable mare and a swelling like an egg came on her left shoulder. It swelled over the withers to her right shoulder; bad it lanced and a lot of yellowish-green matter spurted out of it, and has continued running ever since. The first lancing was done about three months ago. Have been syringing it with carbolic acid and also injected iodine several times, but it does not appear to get any better. She is expected to foal the end of April, so do not like to operate on her."

Answer.—This case will require operation by a skilful surgeon, but it should not be attempted until after she has foaled. In the meantime keep the parts clean by washing the outside with soap and water and syringing the fistula with carbolic acid solution.

Swelled Leg.

I. W. R., Sidney, Man.: "1. I have a mare that broke out on the hind legs last spring. She would bite these till they would bleed. Had her to the V. S. two or three times and he did her little or no good. I had been feeding her oat straw, oats and bran all winter. About three weeks after two of the other horses broke out in the same way, their legs swelled badly and were very itchy. Have been so till about two months ago, when as I was looking over The Nor'-West Farmer I saw a cure for itchy legs. I tried it and cured them, but left the mare with a swelled ankle which I would like to cure. What can be done for it? 2. Is crushed wheat fed in oats good for working horses, if so, how much do you allow at a feed?"

Answer.—1. To cure a swelled ankle such as that of your mare will require careful

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treatment for some time, and the trouble is apt to recur whenever she is idle a few days. Procure at the saddler's a Derby bandage, wet it in the lotion prescribed below and apply it to the leg as soon as the mare comes in from work, leaving it on until she goes out again. The bandage should be as tight as it reasonably can be without interfering with the circulation. Recipe: Sal ammoniac, one ounce, methylated spirits, one pint, soft water, half a gallon.

2. Crushed wheat is strong feed and should be fed sparingly to horses. A pluit of this with three quarters of a gallon of oats will be plenty to feed to an ordinary working horse.

To Check Milk Secretion.

Driver, Neepawa, Man.: "I am driving a mare eight or nine years old that had a colt last year. Her milk has never dried up yet. I never milk her, but her legs are always wet with thin, watery milk. She is in good condition, fed on oat sheaves and oats when working, and on wheat straw and oats when idle, which is about half the time. Gets bran. Is not in foal now. What can I do to stop the milk?"

Answer.—Rub the udder twice a day with ointment of belladonna.

Worms During Pregnancy.

W. S., Arcola, Assa.: "I have a mare 12 years old, raised a colt last year and was bad with worms all summer. Some of them are pin worms and some the large kind. She is in foal again, due on the 26th of April. Please tell me the best means of getting rid of them, as I do not think it safe to give her turpentine and oil, as it might hurt the colt."

Answer.—Your mare is well advanced in pregnancy and it would be extremely foolish to give her any remedy for worms except of the mildest character, as otherwise you might not only get rid of the worms, but of the foal too. A small teaspoonful of santolin may be given in the feed every night and morning for three or four days, and plenty of common salt as well. Feed her well, and keep her bowels relaxed by plenty of bran and boiled feed. After she has foaled you can take more active measures against the worms.

Rheumatism—Debility—Tuberculosis.

Subscriber, Weyburn, Assa.: "1. My horse has been running out on the prairie in the day time and stabled at night. A few days ago he appeared very stiff and sore. Have been giving him hay at night and about two quarts of boiled oats and two quarts of shorts. He has never been watered when warm, but acts very much like a foundered horse. The stable has been a little wet sometimes where he stands. He eats and drinks well. 2. Have another horse that had the pink-eye last July. I thought he was over it and started to work him, but he soon failed considerably and started to discharge white thick stuff from the nose and eyes and when worked would take blind staggers. I quit working him altogether for some time and he stopped running at the nose and eyes, but has never felt right since. He failed to gain of any account and still has a little cough, but it appears very loose. A couple of small boils came on his shoulder one time this winter. Have been feeding him two quarts of boiled oats and two quarts of shorts once a day and one tablespoon of Herbageum nearly all winter. 2. What is tuberculosis in cattle? How does it affect them? What is the cause of it and is it contagious? What is the cure?"

Answer.—1. This horse appears to have rheumatism. He should be kept warm and dry. Rub his legs with a stimulating embrocation, feed him chiefly on bran mash and boiled feed, and give him twice daily in his feed half an ounce of bicarbonate of potassium.

2. This one is suffering from debility as a result of his attack of "pink eye." Feed him well and give one of the following powders every night and morning. R.: Pulv. nuc. vom., one drachm, ferri sulph. exsicc., one drachm, zincibor, one drachm. For one powder. Make twelve.

3. Tuberculosis is an infectious disease affecting practically all animals, including man, and is caused by a germ, the "bacillus tuberculosis," which gains entrance to the body usually through the air passages and lungs. It may also enter through the mouth and stomach, and sometimes infects through wounds of the skin. As the lungs are its usual seat, the symptoms are generally connected with those organs. There is a frequent cough and as the disease progresses, the animal becomes unthrifty, the coat is staring, and there is loss of condition. The disease is slow in its progress, and it may take years to kill its victim. There is no specific cure for the disease, but under the favorable influence of fresh air, sunlight and good food, many cases of tuberculosis in the early stage make good recoveries.

Worms.

Subscriber, Kaposvar, Assa.: "My horses pass white thin worms, varying from an inch to about two inches in length. Kindly prescribe."

Answer.—Nearly every issue of this paper has one or more answers to enquiries on this subject in the veterinary column, and we can only briefly refer to it again. Worms in horses are of several different varieties, each of which has its favorite part of the intestine to inhabit. Hence the difficulty, or rather, the impossibility of laying down a

line of treatment successful in removing all kinds of worms. Those which inhabit the colon and rectum are too far from the stomach to be affected by medicine given by the mouth, and must be attacked by injections. While other varieties lodged in the small intestine and stomach can only be reached through the mouth. The latter are usually the large white worm, sometimes twelve or more inches long and as thick as a lead pencil. For them, the best of home remedies is probably turpentine, but to obtain good results, the method of administration is very important. The stomach and bowels should first be partially emptied by starving the horse and giving a dose of raw linseed oil, and then when the horse shows, by beginning to purge, that the bowels are emptying, administer the turpentine, about two ounces, shaken up in a bottle of milk.

For the class of worms inhabiting the rectum and colon, injections should be used. Decoction of aloes, or of quassia chips are used. Benzine is also a good remedy. In giving injections for the removal of worms it must be remembered that you wish the remedy to be retained for some time, therefore it must never be too bulky or the horse will expel it at once. One or two pints is the usual quantity. The injections should be repeated daily for a week or more as the worms will multiply again if left alone.

J. A. W., Roland, Man.: "Kindly give advice as to a two-year-old draught colt, that has large worms the size of a pipe stem and about six inches long."

Answer.—See answer to above.

Cause of Death.

X. Y. Z., Minnedosa, Man.: "About three weeks ago I blistered a mare for sweeney. By mistake the blister (caustic) was rubbed in at night and following morning. A week later the mare was taken sick and died within 24 hours. The cause of death was 'paralysis in the throat, followed by lockjaw and other internal complications' (the mare having no passage at all). Was the blistering the cause of this paralysis and lockjaw; if not, what would be a likely cause?"

Answer.—The writer has never heard that the time of day at which a blister is applied has anything to do with its effect, which depends upon the amount of surface blistered, the strength of the blister, the vigor with which it is applied, and the sensitiveness of the skin. It appears absurd to ascribe the disaster which befel your mare to the blister being applied at night.

Lockjaw, or tetanus, to give it its proper name, is caused by a microbe which gains access to the tissues through some wound or slight abrasion of the skin. As the microbes multiply in the tissues they produce an extremely powerful poison, called a toxin, which acts upon the nervous system like a poisonous drug. The contraction of the muscles of the jaw, producing "lockjaw," are the result of the action of the toxin, and in most cases of tetanus the result is death. The disease is rare in Manitoba, but a few cases have been reported, and this may be an additional one. Possibly infection may have taken place through the raw surface exposed by the blister.

Dislocation of Patella.

G. W. T., Rapid City, Man.: "Horse 10 years old, about six weeks ago dislocated the patella bone on left stifle. Did not notice it for a few days, then took him to a V. S. He tried to replace it, but could not, owing, as he says, to its being out too long. Told me to keep the leg slung up for four days, then blister it, and again in two weeks time, all of which I have done with no apparent benefit. He keeps his leg lifted up for five to ten minutes at a time, and hops on his other hind leg the same time. Has fallen away terribly. Am feeding hay, sheaf oats and boiled wheat every night. Please advise."

Answer.—Unless the dislocation can be reduced, the patella returned to its normal position and kept there, your horse will never recover the use of that leg. If ordinary attempts at reduction have failed, the horse should be laid down, chloroformed, and a fresh endeavor made under those conditions. When a bone has been dislocated for a length of time, adhesions form between it and the surrounding tissues which hold it in its new situation, and as time elapses these adhesions become stronger and firmer, making it more and more difficult to reduce the dislocation. The case should not be considered hopeless until an attempt has been made to reduce the dislocation under chloroform.

Reflex Paraplegia.

Subscriber, Macgregor, Man.: "1. Mare 9 years old, can't get up with hind part, can get up with front all right. Has been in the slings four months. I can take her out and walk her round, when she looks all right. She has not been sick and is not poor. Is it spine disease? 2. Horse 9 years old, is going the same way. Am feeding straw, boiled wild buckwheat, wheat and oats together. What can I do with them?"

Answer.—The mare is affected with partial paralysis of the hind legs and the probable cause is in the feed which you are giving. There is a close connection between the sympathetic nervous system of the stomach and bowels, and the spinal nerves, and a cause acting on the one may produce its effect through the other. This is called reflex nervous action, and the disease is known as reflex paraplegia. You should change the diet to hay, bran and oats, with a few roots if obtainable. Give each of

them a dose of physic, aloes, seven or eight drachms, according to size of horse, with one drachm of ginger made into a ball with a little soft soap. Feed nothing but bran mash for twelve hours before and after the physic. Then give each morning and evening in the feed one drachm of powdered nuxvomica. Both cases should be treated in the same way as they only differ in severity.

Young Pigs Swollen and Stiff.

Subscriber, Elva, Man.: "What should I do for pigs that are badly swollen in the sheath, and are very stiff? They are about four months old. We feed them on thin gruel of shorts and water, sometimes butter-milk instead of water, and they are in good condition. Some time ago they got at a bag of wheat and ate freely, but did not seem any the worse for it. Their feed is always warm and they are in a comfortable stable."

Answer.—Take equal parts of Epsom salts, sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal, and give a tablespoonful in the feed for each of the pigs. Some roots should be given daily, carrots or beets in preference, but if nothing else is available, a few potatoes.

A Postmortem.

Thos. Bell, Austin, Man.: "A horse died the other day, which when opened showed about a cupful of bots. They were loose in the stomach. He bubbled at the nose. His lungs were very tender, blood like foam inside, somewhat dark on one side. The blood in the heart was very dark and clotty. His kidneys were like the lungs, very dark and tender. He seemed very well till a few days ago, when he began to look dumpy. He ate well till his death. What was the cause of death and what could I have done to save him?"

Answer.—In making postmortem examinations amateurs are very apt to be misled by appearances which are new to them and yet may not be unnatural. A farmer has usually seen cattle butchered and is familiar with the appearance of the organs, and in making a postmortem he naturally compares what he sees with those normal appearances. He does not think that in the butchered animal the blood has all been drained away, while in the other it remains in the body, giving rise to appearances unnatural to him. For instance, the lung which happens to be at the lower side of the body when the animal dies becomes swollen and dark colored from the blood which gravitates into it, and the inexperienced observer mistakes this dark swollen condition for the result of inflammation. It is the same with many other organs, an expert is required to say if they are diseased or not. As to the appearances described in your letter we would say that the bots certainly had nothing to do with the death of the horse. Neither had the clots found in the heart. The description of the lungs and kidneys makes it probable that these organs were diseased, but as to the nature of the disease more information is required before an opinion could be given.

Tympanites—Boiled Feed.

S. N. F., Fannystelle, Man.: "I have an ox that seems healthy when idle, but after a couple of hours' work commences to bloat, grates his teeth and has a wheezy cough. After the attack he will stand for an hour or so with head down and tongue protruding, seemingly in pain. Is in fine condition. Would he be fit for beef, or can he be cured? He was a good worker till last fall, when these attacks commenced. 2. Is boiled feed once a day good for work horses?"

Answer.—1. Bloating or tympanites is the result of imperfect digestion and if the digestion is improved by dieting and tonics will disappear. Give him two ounces of hyposulphite of soda twice a day and don't let him have a full feed until after the day's work is done. His condition will not impair the beef.

2. Yes. It should be given in the evening.

Hurt in a Badger Hole.

D. H. T., Dunallen.: "A yearling colt stepped in a badger hole while running across prairie last fall and now drags both hind feet coming out of the stable, the left worse than the other. When she starts off she lifts her left leg as if she had spring-halt. When she comes in at night she seems all right; can run and kick her feet equal with the others. One hip seems lower than the other."

Answer.—We could not advise any treatment for your filly likely to be of any benefit to her. The hip that is lower than the other may have suffered a fracture of the ilium, and for this there is no cure. The hip will remain down, but as the filly is young she will in time probably get the full use of her legs and the dragging gait will disappear.

Cribbing.

Enquirer, Swan River Valley, Man.: "Looking through your issue of Jan. 21st and reading the article, 'The Sorrel Span,' I was struck by the assertion that 'cribbing could be cured,' and that it was the fault of the teeth being too long. Is this a fact? I have noticed time and again in some of our leading papers, and from what is always understood to be reliable sources, that cribbing is incurable. I suppose it is not a general thing to answer any questions relating to your short stories, but nevertheless there is generally something to be

learnt, and if the above statement is true, it is certainly worth knowing."

Answer.—The story to which you refer of a horse being cured of cribbing by shortening his front teeth is only a fairy tale. Cribbing horses are found as often with short teeth as with long, and long toothed horses are commoner than cribbers. If this were the cause of cribbing, the habit would be ten times as frequent as it is. Ideas like this without any facts to substantiate them are continually being brought forward, but soon drop into obscurity again. Some years ago a popular theory to account for cribbing was that the front teeth were too close together. Veterinary surgeons were doing a rushing business sawing between the teeth to separate them. However, the public soon discovered that this did not cure the habit and, as far as we know, the operation is never done now.

Subscriber, Oxbow, Assa.: "1. Is there any cure for a cribber? In issue of Jan. 21st there is a story about a cure for a cribber. Is it a cure, or is it only a story?"

Answer.—1. See answer to Enquirer in this issue. There are several reputed cures for cribbers, but none of them are invariably successful. The inveterate cribber shows great ingenuity in defeating the object of all the devices employed to prevent his indulgence in his favorite habit. The "cribbing strap" is one of the best preventives. It is also a good plan to cover with sheet iron all woodwork within reach of his teeth.

Wind Galls—Spring Medicine.

J. M., Oaknook, Man.: "1. I have a mare four years old this spring that has big puffs on both hind legs at the second joint. I got her about a year ago and the fellow I got her from said they would soon go away. They are now getting worse. She is not lame on them. They have been on since she was a colt. Will they be apt to get better and what treatment will I apply? 2. What is the best spring medicine to give a horse?"

Answer.—1. These bursal enlargements are very difficult to remove. Young animals sometimes "grow out of them," but at the age of your mare they will remain permanent unless she undergoes treatment. Clip the hair over the swellings and rub in for ten minutes the following blister: Cantharides, two drachms, biniodide of mercury, two drachms, vaseline, one and a half ounces. This should be left on for twenty-four hours, then washed off and vaseline applied. Repeat the blister every two weeks until two or three applications have been given or the mare is better.

2. A good purgative is the best spring medicine. Aloes, seven drachms, ginger, one drachm.

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Dairying East of the Red River.

By J. D. Moran, Cheese Instructor at the Government Dairy School. Given before the Manitoba Dairy Association.

The part of Manitoba which lies east of the Red River has been the cradle of the cheese industry in this province, and I might add, is the only part where this business is carried on to any great extent.

The people of this section of the country, where the land is very heavy and hard to cultivate, were forced, after a few years of bad crops, to the conclusion that their only salvation lay in raising cattle. They understood that the cow alone could lift the mortgage off their farms and keep them on their homesteads.

They went into dairying with a will, and the result was far beyond their expectations. Farmers, who before bringing milk to the cheese factory could not pay the interest on their mortgage, soon began to pay not only the interest, but instalments on the capital as well.

The country lying along the Seine and Rat Rivers is especially well adapted to this branch of farming. The farms are long and narrow; some being only four chains wide and two miles long. The majority of farms along the Seine river are from eight to twelve chains wide, and two miles long. While this style of a farm is not advantageous for wheat growing, it is very desirable for dairying. The farms all start from the river on either side and extend two miles out. The houses were all built close to the river with the road running in front of them. So if you build a factory on one of these roads, near a bridge, and you get the farmers living along these two roads for a distance of four miles each way, to bring you their milk, you will have a section of country tributary to your factory that will contain thirty-two miles. Your farthest patron will be only four miles away, and he will have a straight well beaten road to travel on. The neighbors being so close together, five or six of them can send their milk on the same wagon, so that instead of coming every day, they will each come once a week.

Last year was the banner year for the Manitoba cheese producers. They produced more cheese, and received more for it than the year previous.

Unfortunately there are many who say that the quality of our cheese was not up to the usual standard, and that Manitoba cheese has lost its name on the markets. This is true to a certain extent, although the situation may not be as bad as it is painted. As this is a question of vital importance to the large cheese interests of Manitoba it might be as well to look into the causes of this depreciation. They are numerous, and I would not have time to go extensively into each one. I will, therefore, content myself with pointing out the chief ones, and some of the remedies that might counteract them.

We will begin with the milk producer, the dairy farmer, not that I consider him the only one to blame, far from it, but in the natural order of things he must come first.

Every farmer who supplies milk to a cheese factory, knows that it is of the utmost importance that his milk be perfectly clean and sweet. He has been told so hundreds of times by the cheese maker; he has heard it at every lecture on dairying that he attended and read it in every dairy paper he has ever picked up. Still, some patrons of factories will persist in sending milk that will produce gassy curds, off

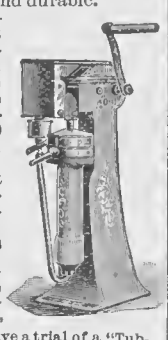
Sharple's "Tubular" FARM Cream Separators.

If no agent will bring you a Sharple's Separator, we will loan you one for trial free of cost. Though hundreds of our latest have gone on trial, not one has been returned. The truth is, they give more butter than any other separator, enough to pay big interest on the whole first cost, and they turn much easier (former capacity doubled with less driving power) and are entirely simple, safe and durable.

Separator improvements come fast here. These new machines are far ahead of anything else known. We have been making superior separators for 19 years (longest in America) and are proud of them, but these new "Tubulars" discount anything either ourselves or anyone has ever made.

Other agents will try and draw comparisons between their new machines and our old ones, but don't let them. Have a trial of a "Tubular" Dairy Separator, they are double the money's worth. Free book "Business Dairying" and catalogue No. 123.

Sharple's Co., Chicago, Ills. P. M. Sharple's, West Chester, Pa.



flavored curds, and in fact, all kinds of curds except good curds. I have known patrons in factories where I have worked who never brought me a can of tainted milk. The milk was always clean and wholesome. Why could not all the other patrons do the same?

To produce good milk, cows should have all the pure water they can drink and have access to it the whole time. Much of the tainted milk is due to the impure water the cows are obliged to drink for want of a better supply.

The presence of certain weeds in the pasture will also give much trouble. Amongst these I will only mention the foul-smelling stinkweed, which has tainted the cheese from many factories this last fall. The man who could find a means of destroying stinkweed in eastern Manitoba would indeed be a benefactor of the dairy industry.

But when we do get good milk from the cows, we should take good care of it. More milk is spoiled by bad handling after it leaves the cows than by any other cause. Among the sources of contamination after the milk is drawn, I might mention dust and hairs that fall from the cow's udder into the pail. We can, of course, strain out the hairs and dirt, but the germs that accompany them will go through any strainer and develop in the milk. Everyone knows how to milk clean if they will only do it. We are very little troubled with stable flavors, as during the cheese season most of the milking is done out of doors. However, the state of some of the cow yards, which are often in close proximity to the hog pens, is not liable to improve much on stable flavors.

I do not consider it necessary in Manitoba to keep milk in cold water, except on very warm nights, which are the exception in this country. But whether milk is cooled in water or not, it should be thoroughly aired, either by the use of an aerator, or by stirring well and often with a dipper. I once read in a dairy paper that the best way to prepare milk for a cheese factory was to aerate it, aerate it and aerate it again. This expresses my views exactly. By aerating it you will get rid of the odors and many other bad flavors. Be sure and do the aerating in a pure atmosphere, otherwise the milk will absorb the bad odors in the air, and be worse than ever.

The washing of the milk cans is often a sore subject between the maker and the patron. I know it is very hard to keep a milk can bright and clean, especially when whey is brought back in it, but it is only by keeping it clean that you can expect to get good cheese made at your factory. Remem-

Fake Tests and Testimonials

ABOUT

Cream Separators.

There are always new people to be gulled with an old fake. Hence a word of caution is pertinent regarding the reputed separator "test" and "testimonial" advertisements now being published in some of the papers and put out in circulars.

As regularly as the malarial and sarsaparilla season comes round the would-be competitors of the De Laval machines like to flatter themselves by seeming to stand up alongside the De Laval machines and publish reports of their imaginary nearness in efficiency,—according to means and measurements of their own creation and without much regard for truth and honesty.

Many of these so called "tests" are simply manufactured out of the whole cloth,—it being impossible to locate the places where made or the persons by whom made. Others of them are made by agents or employees or by intending buyers who are offered a big discount and an agency provided they will "try" a De Laval machine in apparent test, the conditions of which "test" are to be fixed by the concern in question and the "results" then certified to by the purchaser. Sometimes innocent parties are called in as "judges" to certify to skim-milk "tests," when they know no more of the manipulative use of a Babcock Tester than they do of a flying machine. Occasionally tests may be honest in a way but so conducted as to be altogether impractical and misleading in results shown.

All this applies equally to testimonials, though some of these are given in good faith—just as is the case with "dilution" separators and every other fake and nostrum ever perpetrated.

There isn't a man living sufficiently familiar with cream separators to pass competent judgment upon them who does not know that the patent protected "Alpha" disc system employed in the De Laval machine renders them unapproachable by anything else yet devised,—a fact to which thousands upon thousands of De Laval users may bear witness with their experience.

A "20th Century" De Laval Catalogue may be had for the asking.

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COMPANY.

Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops—

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ber that in dairying dirt in any shape or form is your worst enemy, and that you must fight it wherever you meet it.

As I said before, the patron is not the only one to blame. Careless, ignorant or overworked makers are great factors in loading the market with a lot of poor stuff that is only called cheese for the want of a better name. No matter how skilful a cheese maker may be, if he is forced to receive bad milk from his patrons, or if he does not get sufficient help to keep his factory thoroughly clean, he cannot turn out a good quality of cheese. Every cheese maker should remember that from tainted milk he cannot make good cheese. The best thing to do with such milk is to send it back. By taking it he risks his reputation, and also the reputation of the factory where he is working, besides robbing the farmers who send good milk.

In some places where competition is keen between rival factories, it is almost impossible to refuse all the bad milk that comes in, as it would mean closing down. This would not suit the proprietor, so the maker must do the best he can with what is brought. This unwise competition between rival factories has done as much to depreciate the value of our products as any other cause I know of. This depreciation has been much exaggerated, and the great publicity given to it made it seem much worse than it really was. There are certainly a number of factories situated in good districts, which are well equipped, have good makers and still produce a first-class article.

New factories in eastern Manitoba have good curing rooms. I have known curing rooms where the temperature last summer went up as high as 90 degrees. If you consider that butter-fat will begin to run out of cheese at a little over 70 degrees, you can readily imagine the loss in quality and weight that these cheese suffered.

It would be a good plan if every factory would put up ice to be used during the hot weather in the curing rooms, or better still, if a sub-air duct was used in connection with every curing room. The improvement in the quality of the cheese would more than repay any expense that might be incurred in this connection.

There was a movement started by patrons of factories a few years ago for the purpose of buying out the private owners. They formed joint stock companies, every patron became a shareholder in the company, and thus being directly interested in the dividends of the factory, did all in his power to make it a success. I know of two places where this was tried with the best results, owing to a great extent to the business tact and skill of the respective managers. There is another locality where the experiment will be tried this year, and I hope it will succeed as well as in the other two places.

Where these companies are formed there are several questions they could consider with great advantage to themselves. Such, for instance, as pasteurizing the whey as soon as it leaves the cheese vat. They would thus gain two distinct advantages. First, they would enhance its value for stock feeding by keeping it sweet. In the second place they would avoid the necessity of drawing home in their cans the dirty, sour whey, which is almost valueless for stock feeding, and which in the hot summer days might contain all the germs of diseases known to doctors and veterinary surgeons. It would also save the maker much worry and many gassy curds.

In factories owned by private parties the proprietor just undertakes to make cheese for so much a pound. As whey is a big product he considers, and perhaps justly so, that after it leaves the cheese vat he has nothing more to do with it.

They might also consider the advisability of paying by the Babcock test, and of not letting the cheese go out of the curing rooms until it is properly

cured and fit for the market. In the spring, if there is a scarcity of cheese, buyers will come along and try to get all you have in your curing rooms. Some of them would take it out of the press if you would let them. No wonder Manitoba cheese will lose its name, when a carload of half cured stuff, which is really only curd, is shipped to British Columbia. If a dealer in Vancouver thinks he can get nothing but curd from Manitoba he will soon send to Ontario for a carload of properly cured cheese. Some buyers will tell you: "I know it will cure on the way." They seem to forget that a railroad car is not a very good curing room. Manitoba factory men should remember that British Columbia is our best market, and if we wish to keep it we must put forth our best efforts, and ship nothing but the best of cheese in the best condition.

The possibilities of cheese production are almost unlimited. There are thousands of acres still unsettled, the pasture is plentiful, and the native grasses will produce the very best of milk. The present output of cheese could be easily doubled or trebled. With careful patrons, good makers, good curing rooms, and proper methods of shipping, we can compete advantageously on any market in the world.

Butter from the Wholesaler's Standpoint.

Year after year we have been hearing a great deal about the Pacific coast market from the point of view of the producer and Government creamery superintendents. By a happy accident the last dairy convention had the opportunity of meeting a representative of the wholesale coast trade in provisions, who was able to give considerable information on the competing sources of butter and cheese supplies on that market. Mr. Black, of the wholesale house of F. R. Stewart & Co., of Vancouver, had been called east to give evidence on the business methods of an adventurer called McAdam, who, after operating at different points in his own peculiar methods, was brought up before Judge Wetmore at Moosomin and sentenced to 12 months with hard labor at Regina. Coming along at the close of the trial to Winnipeg, Mr. Black was present at meetings of the two dairy associations and spoke on points connected with the dairy supply of the coast trade.

He said that so far as trade with the produce from this part of the world is concerned the general policy of the wholesale trade would be to buy a few cars of butter and cheese at the best time and hold it for an advance. They wanted to create a bull market. About the end of November this held butter begins to get cleaned up. Manitoba creamery has gone as high as 22 cents. They aim to buy at an outside cost of say 23c. to themselves and sell at 25c. at least. Small packages, if good, sell best. If Manitoba product goes high they must look elsewhere for a continuance of their supply. They watch the world's markets because, their sole aim is to buy to the best advantage, and the higher the quality the more eager are they to handle it. The first shipment of Australian dairy products comes along in December, which corresponds with our May and June output. It reaches them at a cost of about 21c., and the duty on New South Wales' butter before Australian federation was 2.65c. per lb., because it was a free trade colony. Now with protection up, the same butter will have to pay higher duty. This butter comes in 56-lb. boxes. It has a very fine nutty flavor, better flavor even than our September make, and sells up to as high as 35c. by retail.

Last winter Australian butter was checked by shipments from California. Severe drouth has kept down California pastures for years back, but last winter free rains changed all that and they had a large make of butter. This

The U. S. on Top as Usual.

At the Largest Butter Exhibit in the World.

829 PACKAGES

—AT THE—

NATIONAL CREAMERY BUTTERMILK CONVENTION,

St. Paul, Minn. Feb. 18 to 22, 1901.

Butter made by EDWARD H. WEBSTER, Ames, Iowa,

SCORED 98

ONE POINT HIGHER THAN ANY OTHER BUTTER.

MR. WEBSTER USED THE
IMPROVED U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR.

If in need of a Cream Separator for either Dairy or Factory.

BUY THE U. S. AND HAVE THE BEST.

Made in all sizes from 150 lbs. to 3,000 lbs. or more per hour.

Write for Circulars

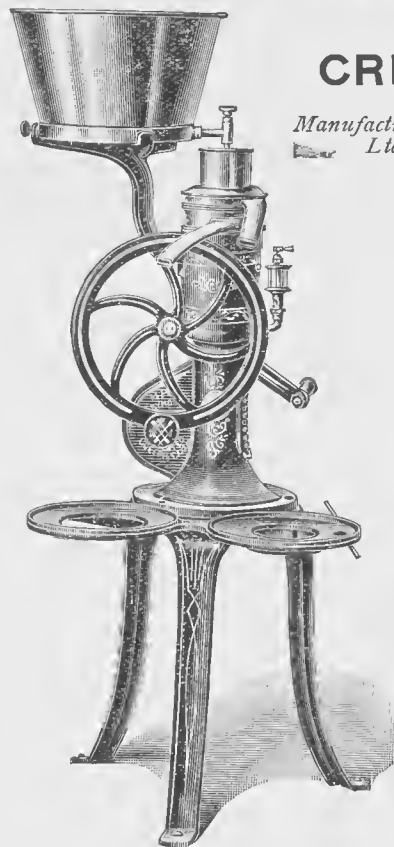
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

There is no duty on Improved U. S. Separators shipped in to Canada.

Orders and Enquiries as to terms on THE UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATORS should be addressed to the General Agent for Manitoba and the North West Territories, WM. SCOTT, dealer in all kinds of Dairy Supplies, and in High Class Fresh Dairy Butter, 306 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg.

THE NATIONAL FARM CREAM SEPARATOR

Manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, Ltd., manufacturers of the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines.



The National is an up-to-date machine, leading all others in separating cream by centrifugal force. It is the farmers' choice, because it runs easy, skims fast and clean, and makes a perfect cream, containing any per cent. of butter-fat desired. It is also easier to clean than any other, only nine parts to wash after each skimming. The National is built of the very best material suitable for the construction of a high-speed machine, and with proper care should last a lifetime. The bearings are interchangeable and easily adjusted. Every machine is guaranteed to do good work, and a trial of the National is solicited before purchasing any other. The already large sale of the National, and the growing demand for it, show how much the Canadian farmers appreciate a Canadian-made machine that does its work so easily and well, and at the same time returns such a large profit on the small investment. Ask for the National; try it and buy it.

JOSEPH A. MERRICK,

P.O. BOX 518. WINNIPEG, MAN.

General Agent for Manitoba.

National No. 1 Hand Power.
Capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE RAYMOND MFG. CO. OF GUELPH, LTD.
GUELPH ONT.



FREE CAMERA AND OUTFIT for selling 15 beautiful photographs of Queen Victoria at only 10c. each. These photos are full cabinet size, splendidly finished in the very finest style of photographic art. Everybody wants a picture of the Queen. This Camera takes a picture 2x2 inches. The Outfit consists of 1 box Dry Plates, 1 pkg. Hypo., 1 Printing Frame, 2 Developing Trays, 1 pkg. Developer, 1 pkg. Ruby Paper, 1 pkg. Silver Paper and full directions. Write and we mail photos. Sell them, return money, and we send Camera and Outfit carefully packed, postpaid. THE HOME ART CO., BOX 812 TORONTO



was packed in boxes 50 to 100 lbs., and in the form of squares about 2 lbs. weight. These squares are packed in cheese cloth very clean and neat, but their weights are very unreliable. The cost in January, f.o.b. San Francisco, was about 16c., with 4c. duty and 1/2c. freight. One little point in their packing is worth noting. The last brick packed into the box has an extension of the cheese cloth wrap by which it can be lifted clean out, no matter how firmly it is wedged in. However unreliable the Americans may be in the matter of weights, everything they pack is put up in an attractive form. These fancy squares are not made up in creameries but in private dairies. They also sell tubs of the same good quality of dairy butter. These the retail merchants of the coast cut up into the same kind of fancy bricks and make very well out of it.

The California trade is very active from January till May, but Oregon has recently stepped in and will in a year or two run them very hard. We bought their April make at 14 1/2c., or 19c. laid down in our warehouse. All these sources of supply come in to block the possibility of fancy prices for Canadian butter. The Americans have a way of pickling their butter in tubs with strong brine, which travels a long way. This butter in casks is bought at 14c. and sold when pickled at 17 1/2c. It goes north among the sealers trading to Alaska, and being made from ripened grass, keeps well.

Butter from the American side is not stored by the Vancouver wholesalers. The regular steamers bring it along in small quantities just as it is wanted.

The Klondyke trade is a rather peculiar one. One Winnipeg firm tinned up a lot of ordinary dairy butter one year and sent it north at great expense for freight. The money loss was great and the damage done to the reputation of Canadian dairy produce almost irretrievable. The great bulk of that trade is now supplied from Seattle. Elgin creamery is a favorite brand. It is a dry butter and put up in hermetically sealed tins. Low prices will not tempt the men who handle that trade. A cent or two is not minded if they get just what they want. Shipments are made from the end of May to the end of August, and about 700,000 lbs., or a little more, will be taken north within that time.

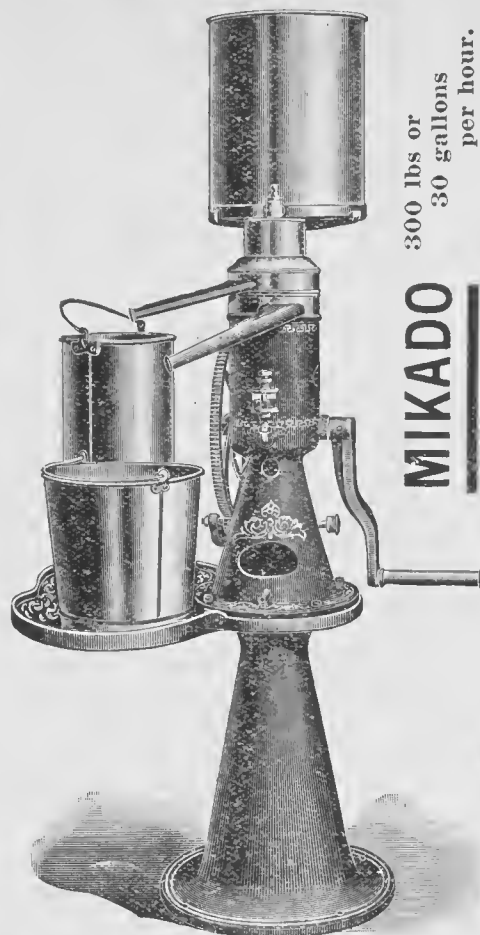
You in the east, said Mr. Black, have said a good deal in disparagement of our means of storage. But last summer Pat Burns put up a cold storage building that should meet all reasonable demands. Sealing alone will not hinder butter from becoming rancid. (This point was strongly brought out by Mr. Ruddick.)

On the cheese question Mr. Black said they could always sell Ontario cheese a cent or two better than Manitoba. We had been shipping out stuff of uncertain quality and every now and then cheese shipped from Winnipeg got sour and was thrown on their hands. They had been forced to unload stuff of that kind this fall at a dead loss to themselves, and unless we could send them more reliable goods they would be very unwilling to handle our make. Quality and not low price is always the attraction for every class of goods sold on the west coast.

The Brandon creamery is getting to be a big institution. It turned out last year in nine months 155,000 lbs. butter, and by the help of a \$40,000 capital its business will be still further expanded. The provisional directors of the new company will be A. Whitelaw, L. A. Race, Jas. Henderson, John Keddy and H. L. Adolph, with Mr. Whitelaw as secretary.

The man who makes the same mistake twice is too dull to live. Every year we know more, but we know better than we do all the time.

More than 1000 Sold in Manitoba!



300 lbs or
30 gallons
per hour.

MIKADO

Empire Cream Separators.

Easy Running, Clean Skimming and all washed up ready for next time in three minutes.

Terms to suit all buyers. Write for catalogue.

Our EMPIRE No. 2
400 lb. Separator
is a beauty.

MANITOBA CREAM
SEPARATOR CO., LTD.

157 Bannatyne St. WINNIPEG



GOLD WATCH FREE

and a Handsome Prize for every correct answer. This is a Puzzle Picture, with a boy concealed. If your eyes are wide open, and you examine the picture closely, perhaps you may be able to find him. When you have done so, take a pencil and mark the outlines of his face and body, then clip it out and return to us with your name and address written very plainly. In your letter enclose six one-cent stamps for postage and packing expenses. The first person sending us a correct answer will receive a Beautifully Engraved, Gold-Plated Hunting Case Watch, and all others will receive Handsome Prizes. ART SUPPLY CO., Box 1102, Toronto.



Knowledge is Power.

The power of knowledge is manifest in the man or woman who insists on decorating their homes with the permanent coating, CHURCH'S

ALABASTINE

ALABASTINE is SANITARY to the highest degree. Danger lurks in kalsomines, which decay, and in wall paper, with its poisonous matter and mouldy paste. ALABASTINE does not peel or scale. Any number of coats can be applied to a wall from time to time as is necessary to renew.

ALABASTINE hardens with age. If offered a substitute, or something "just as good" bear in mind that substitution is suspicious, and that a substitute always carries the earmarks of a swindle.

To any person who will write us, mentioning this paper, we will send a 45-page book giving instructions how to use Alabastine.

Paint dealers from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean sell ALABASTINE. ANYONE CAN BRUSH IT ON—NO ONE CAN RUB IT OFF. Made in 20 beautiful tints and white.

Address—

THE ALABASTINE CO., LIMITED, PARIS, ONT.



A \$25 GOLD WATCH

Would not look a bit better than the one we offer you, absolutely free, on your first order for our Cigars. This Watch has a very fine jewelled movement in a heavily gold plated hunting case, beautifully engraved. We can supply it in either Lady's or Gent's size, and in open face if desired. We don't want you to pay a cent till you are thoroughly satisfied that the Watch is exactly as we represent it. Just send us the name of your nearest express office and we will ship the Watch and a box of 50 Cigars there for your examination. Examine Watch and Cigars thoroughly and if you are entirely satisfied, pay the express agent our special price, \$4.05 and express charges. If you are not satisfied, the goods come back at our expense and you pay nothing. This offer is good for first orders only, to induce you to try our Cigars, and become a regular customer. Send us a post card to-day.

PREMIUM SUPPLY CO., Box 1102, Toronto.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

MAXWELL'S 'FAVORITE' CHURN



Sold by all leading dealers.
IMPROVED FOR 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	1/2 to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
4	26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
St. Mary's, Ontario, Can.



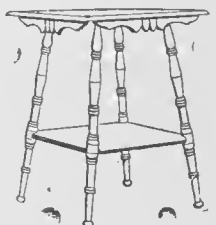
WIDE AWAKE If you want to know Furniture values, get our Catalogue, mailed free.

School Trustees,
Get our prices on School Desks.

For Years

We have been doing a large Mail Order business with out-of-town customers. Each year sees a big increase. There's a reason for it—Good Goods. Good Value and prompt shipment, combined with careful packing. We have yet to receive our first kick from a dissatisfied customer.

Write us to-day re your Furniture Wants—will answer quick.



SCOTT FURNITURE COMPANY—

276 MAIN STREET.
Largest Dealers in WESTERN CANADA.



Riesberry's Pump Works

BRANDON, MAN.

We have now ready the largest stock of Wood Pumps in the West. We have all sizes of

WOOD PUMPS,
CATTLE PUMPS,
PORCELAIN CYLINDERS,
&c.

Every Pump warranted. Don't buy until you have had our Catalogue and prices.

RIESBERRY & CO., 6th St, Brandon

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and are advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of animals impounded, lost and estray since the March 5th issue:—

Lost.

Abernetby, Assa.—One brown mare, about 1,000 pounds weight, white on left hind foot, dish face, scar on tongue, dropped rump, supposed to be in foal, six years old. R. D. Moornie.

Medicine Hat, Assa.—One heavy grey horse, five years old, branded C. J. on left shoulder; one bay saddle horse, branded C. J. on left shoulder and P. on left jaw; one bay colt, coming three years old, branded C. J. on left shoulder. Reward of \$5 each. J. Cooper.

Shoal Lake, Man.—One grey heifer, rising two years old, branded D.M. T. C. Martin, 12, 18, 24.

Spruce Grove, Alta.—One bay mare, weight about 1,000 pounds. Had rope round neck. No distinct brand. Dan Brox.

St. Albert, Alta.—One iron grey mare, five years old; one bay mare, five years old, branded on left shoulder "C. 2," and on its left hip "C." E. Aisberghe.

St. Laurent, Man.—One bay pony horse, four years old, white hind feet, white face, branded W. S. on left shoulder. \$5 reward. C. Connelly.

Stony Beach, Assa.—One steer, coming four years, nearly all red; one heifer, three years old; one heifer, three years old, color roan. All three branded N. L. on right side. John A. Fleury.

Estray.

Agricola, Alta.—One red and white bull, ring in the nose, about three years old, branded with circle on left rump. Very large animal. R. L. Phillips.

Edmonton, Alta.—One sorrel mare with white mane and tail, grey forehead, no brand. Wm. Logan, four miles northwest of Edmonton.

Pense, Assa.—One bay colt, white stripe on face, off hind foot white, no brand. G. & B. Spring-Rice.

Warleigh, Man.—One aged sorrel horse, white face, one white hind foot. Matthew Young, 22, 16, 25.

Farmers SHIP YOUR Grain TO THOMPSON, SONS & Co.

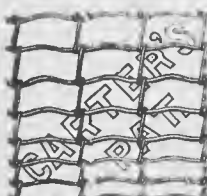
Grain Commission Merchants
Licensed and bonded under Manitoba Grain Act
WINNIPEG, MAN.

We handle all kinds of grain, obtain best prices, and make prompt returns. Money advanced on Bills of Lading. Enquiries re markets, etc., solicited.

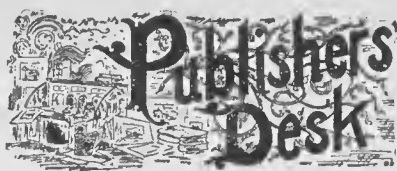
Send Sample and Write for Prices.

Butter, Eggs, Potatoes

And all kinds of Farm Produce handled on consignment. Shippers are pleased with our prompt returns and our prices have given satisfaction. Mark up your next shipment to
PARSONS & ARUNDELL,
253 KING ST., WINNIPEG.



\$10 will buy CARTER'S Wire Fence Machine complete with reel, stretcher, splicer and staple puller. Machine makes all kinds of farm fences of any height or strength, using barbed, cable or coil steel wire. Some of my customers have built four miles of fence for their own use. Coil Steel Wire Nos. 9 and 12, \$4 per cwt. Ratchets 10c each. FRED. SMITH, Brandon, Man.



See the John A. Salzer Seed Co.'s offer on page 177 of this issue.

Sound "horse sense" is what G. F. Stephens & Co., Ltd., say on page 179 of this number of The Farmer. We would advise our readers to read what is there said, then drop a post card to the manufacturers for color cards, etc. They will be only too pleased to comply with your request if you mention this paper.

Robert Davidson, Carberry, Man., is offering county and provincial rights of his grain pickler for sale. He also sells them direct to farmers. See his advt. on page 160.

Be sure that your seed grain is of the best. J. A. Simmers, Toronto, Ont., is this year handling the New Century oats. See what is said of this oat on page 177 of this paper.

Send your name to The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont., for their 1901 catalogue. It will cost you only the price of a post card and it is worth having. Mention this paper when writing.

Are you ready for the spring shooting? The Hingston-Smith Arms Co., Winnipeg, will be pleased to send you their price list.

We would call the attention of our lady friends to the advertisement of Brush & Co., Toronto, on page 181 of this issue. This is an old reliable firm. You will make no mistake in writing them, and mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Parsons & Arundell, 253 King St., Winnipeg, handle all kinds of produce on consignment. See their advertisement.

We would draw the attention of our thousands of readers to the "Want, Sale or Exchange" column, on page 154 of this issue. There may be advertised there the very thing you are looking for.

We are in receipt of the latest issue of the "Case Courier," issued by The J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis. Any of our readers intending to buy threshing machinery should write The J. I. Case Co., Winnipeg branch, for a copy of their 64-page illustrated catalogue for 1901. Free for the asking if you mention The Nor'-West Farmer when writing.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. are distributing the fourth edition of their large calendar, which seems to be in great demand. They also issue a book entitled "Pride of the New Century," and an illustrated farm and family paper, "The Farmers' Advance." These publications are deservedly popular and can be obtained free by sending your name and address to W. A. Cavanaugh, manager, Winnipeg, Man., and mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D.C., furnish the following list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government, and which should prove interesting to all farmers:—

No. 68,883—Robert Galloway, Buffalo, U.S.A., feeding mechanism for grain drills; No. 68,884—William Stephenson, Morris, Man., tongue socket for seed drills; No. 68,902—Daniel Svenson, Twin Valley, Minn., harvester mechanism; No. 68,919—F. Schulze, Ebendorf, Hanover, Germany, potato harvesting machine; No. 68,930—Frank W. Chickering, Hardwick, Vt., U.S.A., plough point; No. 68,952—John Flesher, Parry Sound, Ont., grain door; No. 68,971—Wm. S. Young, McPherson, Kansas, U.S., dehorning or branding chute. Those interested should write for the "Inventor's Help," a 148-page book, containing practical information for inventors, the cost of patents in the principal countries of the world, and how inventors are swindled. The book will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

JEWELRY MANUFACTURING.

We wish to impress on you the fact that we have the most complete plant for the manufacture of jewelry, west of the Great Lakes. We can reproduce or make from sketch almost any piece of jewelry you wish. And you will find our prices as reasonable as quality and good work will allow. Our stamp of quality means what it says, and the name Andrew is a guarantee of quality.

Our repair department is second to none in Canada.

Andrew Co.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.



Winnipeg, March 26, 1901.

The breaking up of sleighing will retard country business somewhat until there is good wheeling. Everywhere preparations are being made for seeding and implement men are doing a big business in seeding machinery. Everywhere farmers are preparing for a large seeding. In many sections cattle are out picking their living, a big relief to the almost exhausted supply of winter feed. There is a heavy stream of new settlers coming in from the United States along the Soo line, and settlers' excursions are now coming in from eastern points. Movement of gain is very light. Good demand for labor in all directions.

Wheat.

The world's markets crawl wearily along, with occasional speculative spurts due to war rumors in the far east, but the figure for contract wheat for May at Chicago keeps pretty close to the 76 cent line all along. In the local market there is practically no change and the business done of small account. One hard at Port William is 84c., 2 hard 79c., 3 hard 68c.

It is interesting to compare the prices and visible supply on same date for the last two years. To-day, at 76c., the visible supply is 55,000,000 bus., with on the whole favorable crop reports. Last year with about the same visible supply the price was 72c. Two years ago, with a visible supply of 30,000,000, the price was 65c. This state of matters does not augur any prospect of improved prices unless some unforeseen contingency crops up.

The movement favoring a local option market is progressing and will most likely be put in a business shape shortly.

The inspections within Winnipeg district for week ending March 21 were as follows:—1 hard, 33 cars, 2 hard, 71, 3 hard, 181, no grade, 152, other grades, 8. Total, 445 cars. Oats, 14 cars. Flax, 1 car.

Oats.

Oats have still a slightly upward tendency. Anything decent at home is worth 40c. to 42c. Western, 45c. to 46c. The alarm about defective germination of western oats makes it very desirable that seed be tested. Sometimes it is the largest grains that show weak germination and frost is occasionally suspected as the cause of failure. Very little frost seems to affect the value of oats as seed. The Ogilvie Milling Co. are now importing Banner oats from Ontario, which should be better as future seed than the produce of the mixed varieties sent in from the west.

Barley.

None offering.

Flour and Feed.

Prices for flour are unchanged:—Hungarian, \$2.10; Patents, \$1.95; Manitoba, \$1.60.

Feed of all sorts is rather on the upturn. Bran, \$14.50, shorts, \$16.50, crushed corn, \$21.50 per ton, a rise of \$1.50 for the week due to higher markets at the point of supply.

Horses.

Work horses are in good demand at from \$125 to \$200 each, according to weight and quality.

Cattle.

There has been a rustle by the hutchers for prime beef for the Easter display, really good stuff brings a high figure, but there is little of it. The supply of fat cattle throughout the country is reported small and as feed is scarce farmers are anxious to sell. We quote: Prime cattle, 4½c., good, 4c. to 4¼c., and inferior grades, 3½c. to 4c. delivered in Winnipeg.

Stockers.—Yearlings are worth \$12 to \$16 per head, and two-year-olds, \$18 to \$22.

Dressed Beef:—The highest price going for choice carcasses is 7c. to 7½c. Veal is worth 7½c. to 8c. dressed.

Sheep.

Nominal. Supply is from cold storage. Easter will see a demand for spring lamb. We quote mutton, 7c. to 8c. dressed.

Hogs.

The market is looking up. The top price now for choice live hogs delivered in Winnipeg is \$5.50. Lower grades, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Dressed hogs run up to 6½c. to 7c. for choice weights.

Butter.

Butter.—Dairy butter continues to reach Winnipeg in large quantities, but much of it is only second grade. Really first-class goods is in active demand at from 16c. to 17c., on a commission basis. It is estimated that 500,000 lbs. of dairy butter have been shipped east from Winnipeg since the 1st of December. This gives some idea of how much butter has been made this winter. Second grades of butter are a drag on the market and worth only 10c. to 11c. on a commission basis.

Eggs.

There has been a big rush of eggs this spring earlier than is usual. Last year at this time eggs were worth 20c. in a wholesale way. To-day they are worth only 14c., and likely to go a little lower still. The local market is overloaded and a larger market is necessary.

In the Air.

The Germs of La Grippe are Conveyed Through the Atmosphere.

No one can escape the La Grippe germ because when an epidemic of the disease is prevailing the air is laden with it.

The reason everyone does not have the disease at the same time is because the persons who are enjoying perfect health are able to successfully resist and throw off the infection, while those, who for any reason are not in the best of health fall ready victims.

The first symptoms are those of acute catarrh, resembling a hard cold and if prompt treatment is applied at this time, it can easily be broken up; one of the best remedies at this stage is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, sold by druggists everywhere and if freely taken, say one tablet every hour or two for two or three days, the danger of pneumonia and serious complications will be averted.

The Rev. L. E. Palmer, Baptist clergyman, of Ceresco, Mich., makes a statement of interest to all catarrh and grip sufferers. He says: "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have certainly been a blessing to me. I have used them freely this fall and winter and have found them a safeguard against La Grippe and catarrhal troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I feel that I can freely and conscientiously recommend them."

Persons who suffer from catarrh of the head and throat are very susceptible to La Grippe and such will find a pleasant, convenient and safe remedy in this new catarrh cure.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are composed entirely of harmless antiseptics and may be used as freely as necessary as they contain no cocaine, opiate or poisonous drug of any kind.

Spraying Potatoes

with the

SPRAMOTOR

20 ..
ACRES
DAILY

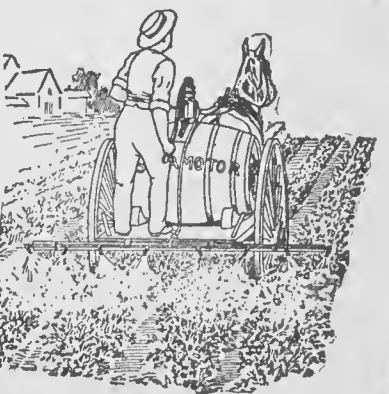
Seems incredible that farmers should use old methods, when they can kill both Potato Blight and Bugs, in one operation. One man with a SPRAMOTOR can spray 20 acres in a day.

The SPRAMOTOR drives out a perfect mist spray, thoroughly covering the plants, and destroying every vestige of fungi and insect life. It's the only way to grow potatoes profitably, and will double the crops at a trifling cost.

Send us your name, and we'll mail you free an 84 page Illustrated Treatise on Spraying, and full particulars of the SPRAMOTOR, which is saving the farmers of Canada thousands of dollars annually. It will spray other things too.

The Spramotor Co., London, Ont

Spraying with the SPRAMOTOR will entirely eradicate Mustard. Full particulars in our book on spraying.



The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY.

Proprietors,

COR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 150 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error—and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1901? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, MAR. 20, 1901.



FIRST EDITION EXHAUSTED.

In preparing our premium book, "Things Worth Knowing," we printed a number which we thought would be sufficient to meet all subscription demands for this season. We have, however, received so many new subscribers that our first edition is exhausted, and we are obliged to ask those whose subscriptions have been renewed of late to kindly wait until a second edition can be prepared. As soon as we can get it off the press we will fill all orders.

—It is with pleasure that The Farmer notices that Major Dent, who purchased army remounts in Ontario last season, has left England to purchase a supply of horses from the prairies of the west for use in the Imperial army. The agitation of those interested in bringing the good qualities of our horses to the front is evidently bearing fruit. He is accompanied by Major the Hon. Ormsby Gore, as assistant.

PRIZES FOR SEED GRAIN.

The prizes offered by Professor Robertson, out of the Sir W. Macdonald fund, will have a further reach of influence than most people now see. The collection and selection of choice or rare samples of grain may have a considerable effect on our future grain production. Our Red Fyfe wheat is usually traced to the discerning eye of Farmer Fyfe, of the Otonabee Valley, and we have the direct testimony of such reliable witnesses as John Renton, of Deloraine, to the fact. What a wide and beneficial effect has followed from the keen, practical observation of that one farmer. It may be a long time before we see, either as the result of happy accident or set purpose, another new grain that will compare in usefulness to the Red Fyfe. But something may turn up any day worth more, ten times over, than the cost of this particular method of encouraging the young to look for "best things" in the fields of the widely scattered farms of the Dominion.

But whether such results may or may not follow the search for superior specimens of grain, there can be no question of the advantage to themselves of young people being induced to keep their attention alert, when going over the lands they live on. The question of eyes or no eyes is an intensely practical one. The habit of seeing and seeing accurately what happens around us is a most valuable one in every walk of life. Some people can never be depended on either to spell or pronounce accurately the words of an ordinary English book, and when a new or rare word comes across their track they make no note of its structure, origin or meanings, primarily and secondary. The reading of such people is purely mechanical and the profit and pleasure they derive from it is circumscribed accordingly.

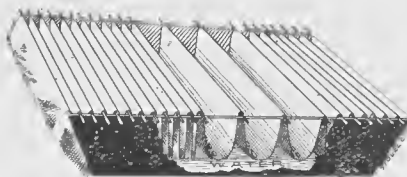
It is the same thing with the observation of the work of nature. One man wades through a field and the most he sees there is that it bears a certain kind of crop whose money value he may be able to guess pretty accurately. Another man goes over the same land and sees its soil texture, the relation of the plants it produces to the soil and the effect it has on their health and productivity. His familiarity with the plants common to the district enables him to detect at a glance the presence of anything new, and whether it is useful or pernicious. Not only his eyes but his thinking faculties are developed and he will be able to turn to good account the knowledge he picks up. It only requires a good start to make this knowledge expansive and a source of true pleasure. Farming becomes no longer a drudgery, but an attractive pursuit, which every day brings fresh interest to his mind and is bound in addition to grow financially profitable in proportion to the correctness of his thinking.

It is this aspect of Professor Robertson's scheme that commends itself quite as strongly to us as that which deals with the mere collection of good samples. The samples are all right, but the know why and the education of the faculties of correct observation and discrimination are of far reaching influence and benefit. For this, if for no other reason, we hope that much greater interest will be taken this year in this work of grain collection than ever before. Keen practical insight is a valuable possession and for young people in the country this business of grain collection and cultivation should be a most valuable educative factor along that line.

—We understand the C. P. R. has made arrangements for laying out ornamental gardens at Carberry and Virden of the same character as those at Moose Jaw and Calgary. Those two gardens are among the most attractive features at these points and a few more of the same sort, on the main line especially, will be an excellent investment.

SEED TESTING.

We have advised farmers all along to send samples of their seed grain to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa in order to have the germinating power tested. Any farmer can do it at home if he will take a little trouble. The accompanying illustration shows how it is done. Take an ordinary pan and cut a number of wires long enough to go across it. Then get a piece of flannel long enough to lap over the wires and just barely touch a little water in the bottom of the pan. The seeds are laid along the bottom of a fold in a row. If 100 are put in, care being taken that they are correct sample, the



percentage of good seed is easily obtained. When the seeds are in place the wires can be shoved close together and the pan set in a warm place (a temperature of between 60 and 75 deg. is good) until the seeds germinate. Several samples of each grain can be tested at the same time and by having folds enough samples can be tested of all the seed to be sown. A deep soup plate can be used instead of a pan. A warm place and not too much moisture are necessary for germination as well as air. With these hints any farmer can test his own seed very accurately.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST AGAIN.

Reference was made in last issue to the probability that the tuberculin test might be abolished between the United States and Canada, though maintained by both countries against the old land. Breeders of pure bred stock will, therefore, be sorry to learn from the Minister of Agriculture's letter on page 159, in this issue of The Farmer, that no such boon is in store for them. The agitation, however, has resulted in a restoration of practically the conditions which prevailed during 1900 and until the United States' Department of Agriculture took the unreasonable step of appointing only one man, with headquarters at Buffalo, to test all pure bred cattle passing from Canada into the United States. Under the new order we may expect a continuance of the prosperous trade with American buyers which was temporarily checked by Secretary Wilson's unreasonable ruling.

This troublesome regulation is a needless burden on the breeders of pure bred cattle and does not accomplish any real useful purpose. It is easily avoided by unscrupulous men and stockmen will not cease their agitation against it until it is done away with, not that the test in itself is unreliable, but because it is used for a purpose beyond its legitimate sphere.

We feel sure that all will endorse the Minister of Agriculture in any necessary expenditure he has to incur in order to make this regulation as workable and as little of a burden as possible upon Canadian stockmen.

A COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Premier Roblin from his place in parliament has stated that it is the intention of the Manitoba Government to appoint a commission to deal with the whole question of agricultural education and the means by which it can be most advantageously promoted. Enquiry will be made regarding the existing systems of scientific and practical education now being worked on this continent and in Europe and their

possible adaptation to provincial conditions. Suggestions will be invited from all who have an interest in the subject. By these means it is hoped to introduce and maintain educational facilities along agricultural lines, through which young people of both sexes can be made acquainted with the best available light, theoretical and practical, on the science and practice of agriculture. The Farmer is in hearty accord with the idea and hopes that the commission will in due time be able to formulate methods by which education on twentieth century lines shall be made available at moderate cost for all who desire it.

THE WOLF BOUNTY.

The bill for an increase of the wolf bounty has been rejected. It seems to us that the most of the members who spoke against this measure did so with a very hazy idea of its bearing. Take the argument offered by the member for Centre Winnipeg as an example. He contended that the cities should not pay for protection of this sort to rural districts. He seems to forget entirely that the high price of the mutton consumed in the cities is very much due to the farmers of the west having been driven out of sheep by the depredations of wolves, against which the mean bounty now paid offers no temptation to hunters. One wolf killed last fall near Winnipeg would have been cheap at a \$25 bounty. Besides lambs, the destruction of poultry and game is also to be taken account of. Every sheep wolf killed within the next three months would be cheap to the country if a \$5 bounty were paid for it, and, as Mr. Argue pointed out, the farmers would with pleasure pay a considerably larger bounty than \$3 for the heads of the special variety of wolf to be found inside the city limits of Winnipeg.

A Girl With Grit



Will "go" until she drops, and think she's doing rather a fine thing. Very often the future shows her that she was laying the foundation for years of unhappiness. When the back aches, when there is irregularity or any other womanly ill, then the first duty a woman owes to herself is to find a cure for her ailments.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in cases of womanly disease will insure a prompt restoration to sound health. It regulates the periods, stops unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free of charge. All correspondence absolutely private and confidential. In his thirty years and over of medical practice Dr. Pierce, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, has treated and cured more than half a million women. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I will drop you a few lines to-day to let you know that I am feeling well now," writes Miss Annie Stephens, of Belleville, Wood Co., West Va. "I feel like a new woman. I took several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have no headache now, and no more pain in my side; no bearing-down pain any more. I think that there is no medicine like Dr. Pierce's medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SEED OATS.

In the market report of our last issue attention was drawn to the necessity for taking great pains to clean out the foul seeds to be found in nearly every consignment of oats from Alberta points before they are used as seed. There is a statutory penalty for selling seed of any kind that has noxious weeds in it, but such a penalty is easily evaded in this case. It is not seed but oats that are offered for sale. You may buy or not, as you choose, and must use your own skill and judgment in cleaning before you use them as seed. Ball mustard is frequent in all western oats, but false flax, wild buckwheat, wild oats and other less noxious seeds can also be detected. Clean them over and over again and still there may be some left.

Noxious weed seeds are not the only peril to be avoided in buying this western seed. One very reputable firm after bringing in a considerable quantity, found that only about 50 per cent. of those nice looking oats germinated. Only those who have got bitten in the same way in former years can understand how slight an amount of heating will destroy the germinating power of oats. Our advice to every reader is to send without a day's delay a sample of his seed oats to the Experimental Station at Ottawa, there to be accurately tested or test them himself.

NEW DAIRY LEGISLATION.

In response to the request of the dairymen of the province the Premier has introduced two acts which we think will be of special benefit to the dairy industry. The Milk and Cream Standards Act provides a minimum standard for milk which, briefly put, is as follows:—

"No person shall sell milk in this province containing less than 11½ per cent. of total solids, or less than 8½ per cent. of solids, not fat, or less than 3 per cent. of butter fat, and no person shall sell cream containing less than 15 per cent. of butter fat."

This standard may on rare occasions be found too high for cows giving thin milk on poor pasture, but it is safeguarded by the condition that prosecution for such offence shall only be taken by the Dairy Superintendent, who will see that the seller as well as the buyer shall have proper protection. The idea of the Act is to prevent, under proper penalties, the skimming of milk sent to cheese factories. The standard required is similar to that generally in force in other provinces and in many parts of the States. It has our hearty support.

The other Act, the Butter and Cheese Brand Act, is a separate one covering the sale of manufactured dairy products. Its object is to compel the maker and seller to place a stencil mark on what he makes, or sells as a dealer, so that in case of faulty manufacture or fraud, the defect or offence can readily be traced to its source. One illustrative case may be referred to in which a storekeeper in Assiniboia shipped to B.C. a job lot of butter for which Manitoba was blamed. We cannot compel that man to mark his product, but we can confidently say that if it had been made in Manitoba the package would have shown that to be the case. In the interests of the capable maker and for the reputation of the province, it is desirable that this Act should be put on the statute book.

—In view of the fact that a good deal of the barley in the province is unsafe for seed, it is with pleasure we note that E. L. Drewry, Winnipeg, has imported a few carloads of this grain for seed purposes, which he will dispose of at cost price laid down, inclusive of cleaning and bagging. This will likely be something between 60 and 65 cents per bushel, and our readers requiring seed barley would do well to write Mr. Drewry at once, as it will be taken up quickly.

THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, Wawanesa, Man.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000

JOS. CORNELL, Sec. and Manager.

Many farmers who would not think of contracting to buy an implement or other article of merchandise until satisfied as to its quality, probable utility and price, have been contracting for Hail Insurance of uncertain quality and cost. Their disappointment leads to condemnation of Hail Insurance generally. Might as well condemn all bridges over a stream because one has proved unsafe. The insurance sold by this Company and its ability to pay losses in full are open to inspection, and prices are marked in plain figures.

Argentine Flax for Seed.

We are importing a quantity of Flax from the Argentine Republic to be sold for seed this spring. Home-grown Flax being so much damaged by weather last fall, farmers ought to be careful to procure good seed this year. Where it only takes half a bushel of Flax to seed an acre, the extra expense of imported seed is nothing.

Argentine Flax sown in North Dakota last year yielded five bushels per acre more than native seed, and ripened a week earlier.

Flax is a better-paying crop than wheat, besides giving the farmer a diversity of crops.

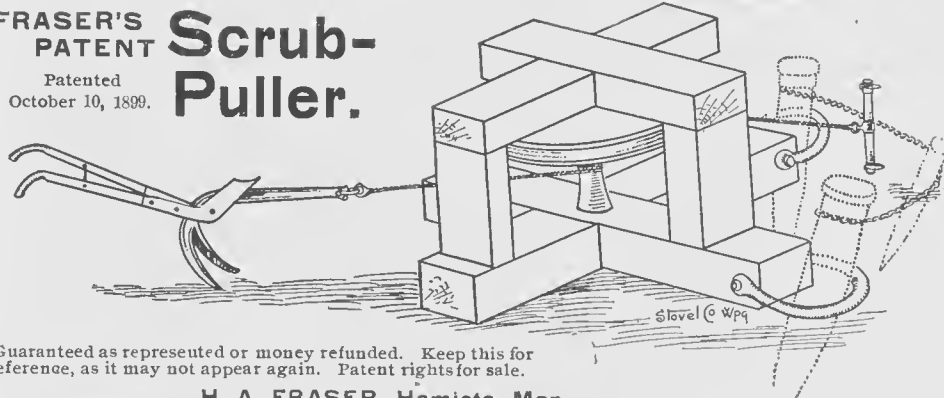
Don't risk all on one crop. Try some Flax.

FOR PRICES APPLY TO

GRAIN EXCHANGE,
WINNIPEG.

THE NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO.

FRASER'S
PATENT
October 10, 1899.
**Scrub-
Puller.**



Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Keep this for reference, as it may not appear again. Patent rights for sale.

H. A. FRASER, Hamiota, Man.

This is not a big stump machine, but a scrub-puller. The quickest, cleanest, cheapest and best rig made for taking out scrub. Takes poplars up to 4 inches, and willows up to 3 inches through.

One horse does the work, walking straight ahead, then backing up for the next root. Beats the scrub-plow because it only needs one horse, leaves no roots behind and breaks no harness. Hook or power sold separate.

Prices, testimonials, etc., on application.

—Note the advertisement about the shipping of pure bred bulls to the Territories on page 154.

—We are sorry to learn that James Yule, manager of the Prairie Home Stock Farm, Crystal City, is seriously ill.

—The C. P. R. have issued instructions to their agents to ship pure bred horses at one-half freight rate, on same conditions as granted cattle, sheep and swine.

—Another early settler, James Molland, of Glendale, has been carried off by la grippe. Mr. Molland had been in failing health for some time past. He was a leading figure in the Beautiful Plains Agricultural Society.

—As we anticipated, the accident to I. W. Vantassel, of Brandon, terminated fatally. He came to Manitoba in 1882 and has since been well and widely known as one of the most capable farmers and business men in the country. He was an esteemed member of the Methodist church.

—The Dominion Government has appointed J. G. Rutherford, V.S., of Portage la Prairie, examining veterinarian for Great Britain of the stock purchased there for export to this country. The system of veterinary ex-

amination of breeding stock that has up to this time been followed has been very far from satisfactory, and every one that has an interest in the improvement of our breeding stock must approve of such an appointment. We do so and also add with special emphasis that the appointee is the right man for it.

—As was pointed out by Mr. Galbraith in the capital paper published in our last issue, very great improvement has within the last twenty years been made in the Shire breed of horses, and as was the case of old with Shorthorns, much of the impetus was due to the big prices paid by wealthy and aristocratic fanciers for choice specimens. But the championship of the breed was won by a Derbyshire tenant farmer who milks his own cows, with a colt, which he afterwards sold for \$10,000. Derbyshire, though small, is the best horse county in England. Its soil makes bone of the very best quality.

—An Irish jury has given a verdict on a case that has a good deal in it for other people besides Irishmen. The seller of a first class bull was sued by the buyer for the price of the bull and damages resulting from the abortion of nearly all the cows he had served. The theory of the purchaser was that the bull was diseased when sold. The defence was that the bull got the germs of abortion from the cow he first serv-

ed and transmitted it to the rest. The jury awarded the purchaser the price of the bull without expenses. As usual expert testimony was brought in on both sides, but a shrewd practical farmer could most likely have found out the truth without half the trouble and expense. By the way, we have known a bull used on aborted cows, sold to the ranches on the quiet. That is a peril western men should make a note of when buying outside bulls.

A married man says his home is run by the rule of three—baby, wife and mother-in-law.

When a man sows a crop of wild oats he invariably does the harvesting himself.—Chase County Leader.

Wilson's HIGH-CLASS **Scales**
100 STYLES.

For High-class Farmers.

C. H. WILSON & SON
54 ESPLANADE ST. E., TORONTO.

Catalogue Free.





Poultry on the Farm.

By Rowland Polgreen, Crescent Lake, Assa.

If fowls are worth keeping—and they are—it costs no more to keep good than poor ones, and, if the right kind is obtained, they will pay much better.

Spring is coming on, and many farmers are thinking of changing roosters, and nine out of ten, perhaps, contemplate getting mongrels. Why not get a pure bred instead? Surely the hens, if you must keep mongrels, need a good male at their head as much as does the herd; and such is within the reach of all. One or two dollars laid out now will be amply repaid in the heavier chickens for market in the fall, and the increase in the egg basket the following year—that is, if the right kind of bird is procured.

What is the right kind? Does the farmer want an egg producer, or table bird, or both in one? If eggs are wanted, get Andalusians, Leghorns, Minorcas, etc. If table birds, then get Dorkings, Games, Langshans, etc. If both in one, he will be disappointed, for this he cannot get. Each breed has its own merit and cannot produce both. However, so far as it is possible to get the two qualities combined, the different varieties of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are strongly recommended to the farmer, both being good all-round birds and better able to stand the severe frosts than some of the heavier combed varieties. Just a few words for each, as some may hope to win those prizes so much coveted by the true fancier.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The Barred variety is the most popular of this breed. They are strong, vigorous birds, of good size, good winter layers and their flesh is first-rate for market. The cock should be of good sound even color, poised on short, rich yellow legs, with a good depth of breast. Some birds have a tendency to be too long in the leg. These should be avoided, as dealers do not wish to pay for leg, as also should coarse yellow skinned birds and those having coppery colored hackle and back as much as possible, very few birds being without this hue altogether. Short single comb, red lobes and wattles with yellow beak. The hen should be compact, with a good even barring, bright eye and longish face. All birds with short, stout sleepy looking heads should be avoided, as not likely to be good layers. If exhibition birds are wanted, I might add, get even colored pullets. I say pullets because if their legs are a little bit dark they are more likely to become that rich orange color so much admired, when they become hens. Chickens from these birds grow faster than any variety except some varieties of Dorkings.

THE WYANDOTTE.

Like the Plymouth Rock, is an American breed and during the thirty years or so of its existence has made rapid strides both in the show pen and as a market bird. There are several varieties, the Silver Laced, perhaps, being the most admired, and are certainly very pretty as well as useful, a well laced hen giving a very pleasing effect. They have a chunky body, set on short yellow legs, with a rose comb turned slightly downwards at the point, with a yellow beak. The flesh is very tender and juicy and as winter layers they give good returns. The cock should be well laced in the breast, the darker birds preferred by some breeders not being what the standard

requires. I cannot close without a few remarks on my favorites.

THE SILVER GREY DORKINGS.

For delicacy of flesh and depth of breast the Dorking cannot be excelled and is second to none as a table bird. Although they have not a good reputation as layers, I find they do well, especially on a light sandy soil, and if the best layers only were bred from might be greatly improved. Like the Plymouth Rock, the Dorking is subject to gout after its second year and necessitates warm dry quarters. Their eggs are rich and of good size. It is said Mr. Gladstone would eat no other kind. Farmers should not think of going in for more than one breed. Make your choice, stick to them and if you intend to exhibit, study them. If two breeds are kept, attention is divided between the two breeds, instead of becoming fully acquainted

were to give us their opinion of the most satisfactory one for the farm, I think it would be of interest to many.

Isaac T. Knight, of Guelph, Ont., has a flock of 150 Barred Plymouth Rocks, many of which show exceptionally good marking. Mr. Knight is exclusively in Barred Rocks, no other variety being on the place, and from so large a flock he has a splendid chance for selecting his breeding pens.

In our notes on the recent Manitoba Poultry Show we hinted that Geo. Wood, of Holland, was one of the poultrymen whose exhibit was missed, and who was able to put up a good display with his Barred Rocks. We have just received a letter from Mr. Wood stating that he was very anxious to have been present, but was prevented by business from attending.



Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge,
(Black Wyandotte Cockerel.)
John Kitson, Macdonald.
(White Wyandotte Cock.)

E. M. Rose, Winnipeg.
(Buff Cochiti Bantam Cock.)

Thos. Reid, Winnipeg.
(B.B.R. Bantam)

Ed. Brown, Boissevain.
(S.L. Wyandotte Hen.)
Chas. Midwinter, Louise Bridge.
(Houdan Hen.)

Some of the Poultry "Cranks."

At the recent Poultry Show, held in Brandon, a special prize of a dozen photographs was given by W. A. Martel & Son for best pair Toulouse Geese. The prize was won by Chas. Midwinter, who got together the group of winners shown in the picture.

with the points of one, which is necessary for success in the show pen. Not only this, one variety has to be confined and chickens from these are not so strong in constitution and are apt to degenerate. Get acquainted with each hen's egg and breed only from the best. You will make many failures when starting to exhibit show birds, but all must have a beginning, and patience and perseverance will be sure to bring success.

If farmers who have tried different kinds of hen houses in the Northwest

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS.

We are booking orders every day for Hatching Eggs from our Black Minorcas (headed by an imported cock that has won 1st prize in all the principal cities of the East).

Also from our two pens of B. P. Rocks, headed by imp. Cocks, Bradley Bros & Smith strains; from our S. C. W. Leghorns, Wood & Mitchell strain; S. C. B. Leghorns, headed by a prize-winning cock; W. Wyandottes, pure white and very strong. We have also a number of young imp. Belgian hares for sale. For catalogue and prices apply to

J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.
P.S.—My advt. in The Nor-West Farmer has brought me some good orders already.

However, he assures us that his poultry are in first-class shape and that he has some five pens of birds mated for spring settings. He keeps Barred P. Rocks only. See his advt. in this issue.

The poultry breeders of Carman held a meeting on March 13th to organize a local association for the advancement of their mutual interests. "The Carman Poultry Association" was formed, with the following officers:—Hon. Pres.—Hon. R. P. Roblin; Pres.—F. J. G. McArthur; Vice-Pres.—H. A. Cox; Sec.-Treas.—Joseph B. Jickling; Ex. Com.—Messrs. W. J. Ede, H. P. Simpson, E. McKnight, C. E. Pell, Dr. W. H. Smith and H. H. Hinch.

The association will hold monthly meetings at which practical questions will be discussed. Each one of the different members is taking up the breeding of one or two varieties of poultry; thus the Carman "string" at our leading shows will be represented in at least all the leading classes.

BARRED P. ROCKS (6 Pens)
LIGHT BRAHMAS (2 Pens)
Best strains in America. Eggs \$2 per setting; Stock for sale. Incubators supplied.
REV. J. E. KIMBERLEY, Rounthwaite, Man.

CHAMBER'S B. Plymouth Rocks.

Of course you remember their unparalleled sweep at Brandon's Big Fair. They are just as good now, winning 1st and 2nd on cocks; 1st and 2nd on breeding pens; 2nd hen; 4th pullet; and specials for breeding pen and best display at the Manitoba Poultry Exhibition. Also prize-winning B. Minorcas, B. Hamburgs, S. C. B. Leghorns and S. L. Wyandottes. Choice breeding stock for sale. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. We want a share of your patronage and will use you right.
THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon, Man.



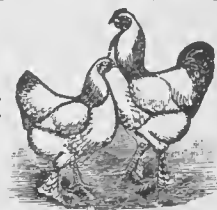
Viriden Duck Yards.
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS
Rankin's strain exclusively. A few extra large drakes for sale. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting. Guaranteed to hatch. Correspondence solicited.
J. F. C. MENLOVE, Viriden, Man.

"There are Giants in these days."

Breeder of BIG LIGHT BRAHMAS EXCLUSIVELY.

EGGS
Pen No. 1 - \$3 per 15.
Pen No. 2 - \$2 per 15.

Orders booked now.
Correspondence solicited.



J. W. Higginbotham, Viriden, Man.

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St. Winnipeg

Commission Agent for farmers for guaranteed FRESH EGGS. A few choice Plymouth Rocks for sale. Write for particulars.

BARRED ROCKS exclusively. Three Breeding Pens. Eggs from exhibition birds \$2 per 15. Eggs from first-class breeders \$1 per 13. Am breeding from 40 birds and guarantee satisfaction. ISAAC T. KNIGHT, Box 343, Guelph, Ont.

SILVER WYANDOTTES B. MINORCAS.

I have four pens of Wyandottes, all first-class birds. Eggs, \$3, \$2 and \$1.50 per setting. Minorcas \$2. See Feb. 5th Nor-West Farmer for prizes won. Send postal for circular.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

94 Gertie St., Winnipeg.

I wish to announce that I am breeding Barred P. Rocks exclusively. I have two grand pens. No. 1, pen for pullet mating, No. 2, pen for cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed or eggs duplicated free. A limited number of settings for sale at \$2 per 13. I have three M. B. Turkeys for sale, two males and one female. J. A. KING, Proprietor

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS

Houdans and Golden Wyandottes.

They again prove their superiority in the strongest competition. At the Manitoba Poultry Show, Brandon, 1901, we made 8 entries, winning 8 regular prizes, also the **Lieut.-Governor's Grand Challenge Cup, Value \$100, and Gold Medal**—for the best pen of fowls other than Asiatics or Americans. **Viriden Poultry Association's Silver Cup**, for best pen of particularly colored fowls. Also **Grand Special** for two highest scoring Houdans. This is third time in succession we have won first prize for best pair Houdans, making with the above winnings a record **unequaled** in Western Canada. We have only one pen of each breed, and they are the best obtainable, and will sell eggs from these at the extremely low price of **\$2 per setting**. Remember you get eggs from the same birds which made the above record, as we keep no second grade pens. Some first-class male birds yet to spare, all with prize records. Write for prices. All letters cheerfully answered. Address C. H. WISE, 759 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.

BARRED P. ROCKS ONLY.
EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Would you like to get eggs of the typical Barred Rock? My birds were secured direct from the well-known Bradley Bros., and took first place at the last Winnipeg Exhibition. Pens mated for Cockerel and for Pullet breeding.

\$3 for 13 Eggs, \$5 for 26 Eggs. 6-9

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The **ADAM CUTTER** cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

Preserving Eggs.

By R. H. Smith, Souris, Man.

I see in looking over "Things Worth Knowing" that lime water is recommended as the best way of preserving eggs for winter use, so I thought I would give you our way, it may be of use to some one. We have tried several ways, lime water, ashes, sawdust, salt, bran, pure dry lard free from dirt, and find no way we like so well as wrapping them in paper. Wrap each egg in paper and stand it on its end in a box, putting a piece of paper between each layer. This we find is a clean and handy way. We made a test last summer of wrapping them in paper to see if they would keep through the warm weather. We put half a dozen away on the 29th of May, used them on the 20th of November and found them sound and good. We have been doing this way for several winters and have yet to get a bad egg.

I like to know just how many eggs I get in a year, so I keep a marker in the hen house and find it very handy in keeping a record of what the hens are doing. I send you a copy of the marker I have. I made it out of a nice piece of board planed smooth. The lines are made by making a little groove in the wood and then marking the figures with an indelible pencil.



First Prize White Plymouth Rock Cockerel.

The Property of Peter Kahler, Moline, Man., scoring 94 points at the Manitoba Poultry Show, Brandon, 1901.

The pointer is made of a stiff piece of leather fastened in the centre with a screw nail just tight enough to hold it in any position.

Note.—The marker, or tally board, which Mr. Smith sends, is a board containing four dials, each being a circle about four inches in diameter, with a finger or pointer fastened in the centre. Dial No. 1 has the figures from 1 to 10 around the margin, No. 2 runs in tens from 10 to 100, No. 3 in hundreds from 100 to 1000, and No. 4 in thousands from 1000 to 10,000. It is simple and a few minutes' work will make a good counter, either like this or in some modified form. The method of counting we think all understand.

Light Brahmas

Eggs from First Prize Winners at Industrial and Brandon Shows at \$2.00 per setting. In this Pen are First Cock and First and Second Hens at the Winter Show. I have a very nice standard weight cockerel for sale at a reasonable figure.

BANTAMS

Eggs for setting:— Black African - - \$1.50
Silver Seabright - - \$1.50

These are all exhibition birds, some scoring as high as 96 points.

When writing, please state when you require delivery.

S. G. NEWALL, 64 Alexandria Street
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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LOUISE BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS.

Secures another sweeping victory at Manitoba Poultry Show, Jan., 1901, winning 40 prizes on 40 entries. Embracing 23 firsts, 13 seconds, 3 thirds and 1 fourth. Also the \$100.00 challenge cup and gold medal for the highest scoring pen of fowls in the American or Asiatic class. Also silver cup for best pen of solid colored birds on exhibition. And special for best collection of Leghorns. I exhibited 53 birds with an average score of 93.1-10 points. THIS UNPARALLELED RECORD is a fitting supplement to my previous winnings. I have mated up as fine pens of the following varieties as can be found in America. Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians, and American Dominiques. Am now looking for orders for eggs from these grand pens at \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 26. A few more choice birds for sale.

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The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

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Fancy Pigeons always on sale.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS & Silver Laced Wyandottes.
Two pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, one for cockerel mating, one for pullets; both pens are from the best blood to be obtained regardless of price. Eggs for sale \$2 per 13, \$5 per 40.
Two Toulouse Geese for sale, \$3.00 each.

A. J. CARTER, Box 40, Brandon, Man.

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Write for circular. I am sole agent for Manitoba and N. W. T. for Geo. Ertel & Co.'s Victor Incubators and Brooders, Mann's Bone Cutters, Green-cut Bone and other poultry supplies.

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As I raise no other breed, I aim to have the best in the Province, and shall sell a limited number of eggs at \$3 per setting 2 settings \$5. I also breed Black African Bantams. A few choice birds for sale. Also Fox Terrier and Scotch Collie Dogs.

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AND BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS.

At Manitoba Poultry Show, Jan., 1901, I won 14 prizes: 6 firsts, 7 seconds and 1 third. I exhibited 25 birds with an average score of 93.11-50 points, the highest scoring Black Minorcas ever shown in Manitoba. Minorca eggs, No. 1 pen, \$3, No. 2 pen, \$2. Wyandotte eggs, No. 1 pen \$3, No. 2 pen \$2. Bantams, \$2.

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J. R. SPEAR,

Manager Union Mining Co., Ltd., WINNIPEG.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Dehorning.

Subscriber, Indian Head, should see Angus Mackay, of the Experimental Farm, re dehorning.

Draft Stallion.

Subscriber, Saltoun: See article on Draft Stallions, page 139.

Timothy in Northern Alberta.

Frank H. Holmes, Innisfail, Alta.: "Can timothy be successfully grown on unplowed prairie. The land lies near a creek and keeps longer moist than the upland. I dropped some seed last year by accident and it came up nicely, but I want to sow a good headth."

Answer.—In rare cases seed may take hold under the circumstances mentioned, but proper previous cultivation is the only way to ensure satisfactory results. When permanent pasture is desired and time limited a trial might be made of about two pounds of timothy and four of Bromo sown on a very rainy day in May to see what can be made of them without plowing. For hay plowing must be done.

Harrowing After Seeders.

Geo. Kent, Shoal Lake, Man.: "Is it advisable to harrow after the shoe, disc and hoe drills? If so, please state why."

Answer.—Questions about harrowing and rolling after seeding are continually being asked, yet a little careful thought will make it plain that the answer is mainly conditioned on the state of the land that is to be operated on. We do not know any kind of land that it would be safe to harrow after any kind of drill. It may be necessary to harrow spring plowed land before seeding to get a proper mould to sow in.

In the case of light sandy loam it would be folly either to harrow or roll, as the spring winds will carry off the mould. The problem is to get something of the nature of grass roots to hold such soil together. In seeding exposed land of any kind every care should be taken to stir the soil as little as possible. Seeding east and west is one way often taken to keep the winds from lifting the mould. If the land has been spring plowed, the thing to aim at is to plow, harrow and drill in the seed all in one day, one implement following the other as closely as possible to prevent drying, for the drier the land is the easier is it to blow away. If the land was properly harrowed when raw and put in with a good drill it wants no after harrowing. Read what D. McCuaig says on page 139 about the McColm soil crusher. There is no implement now in the field so good to follow the seeder on spring plowing. The old fashioned press drill with its wheel squeezing the mould down on top of the seed was a much truer farmer's friend than the modern light running seeders.

We may now look at the case of heavy land that was made very firm last year by repeated surface cultivation. Such land should be disked, following the disc closely with the seed drill and then rolled, all in close order after each other. Caught in this way before it has had a chance to dry, that land will stand strong winds and take no harm. If you harrow, seed and roll in a leisurely way the first windy day will carry off the mould, perhaps part of the seed as well.

In short, every process to be profitable, must be done with brains. All we can do is to offer useful hints, gleaned from the experience of past seasons.

Crop Questions.

T. Y. S., Fannystelle, Man.: "1. Is a bushel and a half of wheat sufficient for seed on backsetting? 2. How long does it take spelt to mature and what is its nutriment ratio in comparison with barley? 3. Can you suggest any quick growing substitute for grain food for horses that one could sow in spring and feed before harvest?"

Answer.—1. A bushel and a half of good wheat is enough to seed an acre of backsetting if the backsetting was well done. On badly done work part of the seed is lost, and it takes more seed.

2. Spelt has about the same feeding value as barley.

3. No. You might try a few bushels of six-rowed barley sown on early land and put in early in May if the weather is fine. In that way you may get grain feed for your horses that can be mixed with old oats, bran or corn. Newly reaped grain fed to any extent means colic, or something as bad, and a sick horse in harvest comes dearer than a few bushels of sound old grain.



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Win Everywhere.



McCORMICK MOWERS

4½ ft. 5 ft. 6 ft.



McCORMICK RAKES

Hand & Self-dump, 8 ft. 9 ft. 10 ft. 12 ft.

The selling price of some harvesting machines is very misleading. The price that the farmer pays down or gives his notes for does not include what he will have to pay for repairs during the life of the machine; yet the repairs, on some cheap machines, may count up a great deal more than the first cost.

McCormick machines are so designed and constructed, as a result of seventy years of experience, that they require fewer repairs than any other machines on the market.

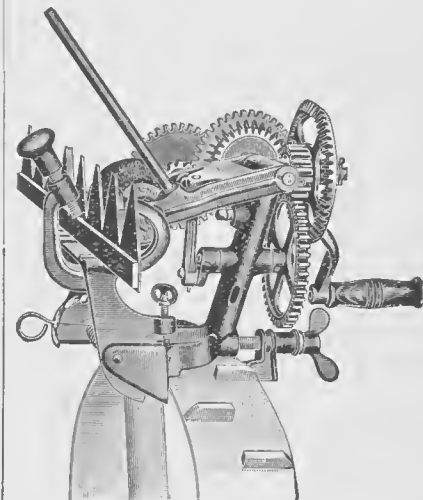
The price that the farmer has to pay for a repair for a machine is often trivial as compared with the delay of waiting for it to come all the way from the factory. The farmer who uses a McCormick machine, therefore has a great advantage in the fact that when he does need repairs he does not have any farther to go than the nearest McCormick agency.

The farmer who uses a McCormick machine does not have far to go for repairs. McCormick agencies are near together, and the McCormick Company carries stocks of repairs at all these agencies, covering everything that is likely to be called for.



McCORMICK TWINE

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McCORMICK KNIFE and TOOL GRINDER

The Latest and Best.

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The best insurance is when risk is greatest. Claims paid for three months ending February 12th, 1901, \$1145.11.
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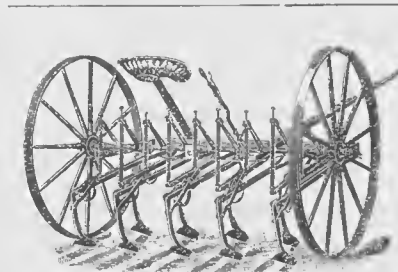
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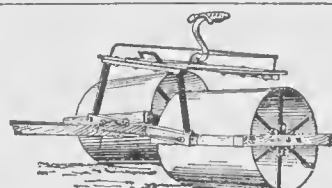
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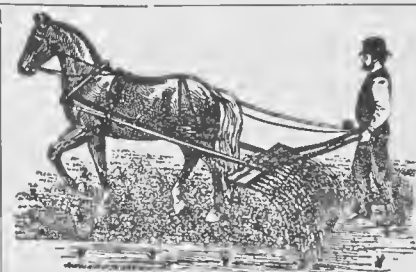
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Pork Raising.

Alberta, Clover Bar, Alta.: "I have read with much interest the articles in your valuable paper on the relative merits of dry and wet feed for hogs, and though I have carefully noted the results of the different experiments, yet for my part I must say that I have always found that wet feed gives the best results. Of course feed given in this manner requires to be fed warm in very cold weather, but my experience is that the extra labor required in heating the food is more than paid for by the gain the hogs make. If feeders of dry chop would notice how long the hogs take to eat up the food, I think they would come to the conclusion that it doesn't pay to have them standing in the cold so long (this, of course, refers to where they are fed out of doors), especially when they have to drink water thick with snow and ice, and sometimes mud. I have finished hogs for the market in six months which have weighed from 168 lbs. to 196 lbs. dressed. These were fed nothing but cooked food from start to finish and were good and firm to handle. One lot I disposed of not long ago gave me a profit of 57 per cent., valuing all the stuff used at what I was offered for it on the market, but did not charge up the milk they used, of which they had lots, nor the labor of attending them, which would not be a large item, as the work was during the winter. I have heard many farmers complaining that it does not pay to feed pigs wheat when it is worth 50 cents a bushel. I can safely say that it is worth 60 cents when on the sides of the 'ideal hog.' In conclusion I must say that I have learned much from your paper, which I read from cover to cover every time."

Editorial Note.—We publish with pleasure Alberta's notes. But we are not aware that the experiments on this point by Professor Henry and others were made on hogs allowed to run outdoors in snow while being finished for bacon. Brood sows may do better that way, but to make pork the pig should be dry and warm and fed inside a house. The conclusions reached by the like of Professors Henry and Day are based upon carefully conducted experiments in which everything is taken into account, and therefore carry a great deal of weight. Where pigs are fed cooked food they usually attain a given weight quicker than when fed uncooked food, because they eat more at a feed, but the final summing up shows that they do not put on a pound of flesh for less pounds of food consumed.

Tree Growing.

Jos. Charles, Oakland, Man., draws attention to elm, spruce, Norway and Russian poplars, Russian and golden willows supplied him by the Experimental Farm, Brandon, and now as thick as stove pipes. They are in sight of the N.P. spur to Delta.

Recipe for Curing Pork.

A. A., Boissevain, Man.: "I enclose recipe for curing 100 lbs. of pork: Soak the meat 24 hours in weak brine previous to putting it in the following pickle:—Eight lbs. salt, four gals. water, two lbs. sugar, 1½ oz. saltpetre, 1½ oz. sal prunella balls. Keep in the brine three or four weeks."

Seeding Questions.

Subscriber, Weyburn, Assa.:—1. Would it be advisable to harrow after a drill either on breaking and backsetting or on stubble land? 2. What is the best kind of drill to buy for all kinds of work, taking the price into consideration, also the work they can do? 3. In your issue of Jan. 5th Y. W. Hutchinson gives his idea as to how much wheat that he sows to the acre. Would like to know how much oats that he would consider would be enough to sow to the acre."

Answer.—1. If the seed is properly covered by the drill there is no need of harrowing after it is sown. If it is not, then harrow. If the seed is covered it is better to save the extra stroke of the harrow until the grain is just through the ground, when it will kill many weeds and put a dust blanket on the land.

2. Some drills do best work on certain soils in certain conditions of tilth and each man will have to find out which drill will do best on his soil under average conditions from his own experience and that of his neighbors, for it is difficult to get a drill that will do its best work in all soils and under all conditions of tilth. It's too big a question for us to answer and if we did it would settle nothing as each man has his favorite among the drills and swears by it.

3. The nature of the soil and the quality of the work done as well as the quality of the seed used must all be taken into account before any one can advise. One year with another it has been found that two bushels per acre gives the best crop at the Indian Head Experimental Farm, and that the best time to sow them is from the 1st to the 10th of May. In support of this we may add that Mr. Mackay grows the heaviest crops of oats in Assiniboia, but, of course, it is always on summer fallow.

Building a Silo.

Subscriber, Miami, Man.: "I would a silo be built of stone, and say only eight or nine feet high, with another building above? Is it necessary to have it smaller and higher? 2. How high do they usually build them? 3. Is it necessary to have them inside another building or could they be put up outside, or would the ensilage freeze on the outside in winter? 4. What size would be about right for, say, 20 to 30 head of stock and how much corn would it take to fill one

of that size? 5. Which would be the best, concrete or plank, and what would be the probable cost? Also please give a plan to build one."

Answer.—1. No. The success of a silo depends on depth.

2. From 25 to 30 ft. is about the ordinary height. It would not be advisable to build one under 20 ft. Every additional foot in height means much greater capacity, owing to the increased pressure upon the lower portion. It is not advisable to go above 30 ft.

3. In this country we would think it necessary to build inside another building. Mr. Mackay finds at the Indian Head Experimental Farm that the natural heat of the ensilage keeps the frost out until about the middle of January, after that the ensilage begins to freeze against the sides in the portion above the stable. One built outside altogether would be liable to freeze a good deal. The freezing does not hurt the ensilage, particularly, but it would not be wise to feed frozen food. If the stable is warm and the frozen ensilage can be thrown out to thaw before being fed it will be all right. It doesn't seem to make any difference to the freezing whether the walls of the silo are single or double on either side of the studding.

4. The size of the silo depends upon the amount of ensilage fed per head each day. Where only 20 lbs. a day is fed to each animal a silo 12 ft. square and 30 ft. high will hold sufficient. If 40 lbs. a head per day is to be fed then the silo would require to be 15 ft. square, or its equivalent, and 30 ft. high. The number of acres of corn will depend on the yield per acre. One year with another under proper cultivation from 10 to 12 tons can be grown per acre. This will give six or seven acres for the one and twice that for the other silo.

5. Would recommend lumber. Set up studding, 2 by 10 inches, 16 inches apart on a good sill on stone foundation. Line up the inside of the studding with matched flooring. The outside can be finished with rough lumber on the studding, then tar paper and shiplap.

The Cotentine or Norman Cow.

Fred Georges, Red Deer, Alta.: "I read in your issue of January 5th a very interesting article by Professor Thos. Shaw, on Cattle for the Farmer. The description of the dual purpose cow is splendid. Will you allow me, as one who reads with great pleasure your valuable paper, to ask you why, since this wonderful cow is so often spoken of, nobody ever thinks of the French Norman cow, or Cotentine. As I was engaged for a long time in farming in France and used to have a good many cows of this breed in my stables, I know them and their qualities and could give my own advice on them, but it will be better to relate two facts."

1. Not less than 90 per cent. of the cows kept by the French dairymen, who sell milk in cities, are of this breed, and as they pay for such cows from \$100 to \$150, you would not believe they do so for poor milkers.

2. The Norman steers always command the highest price in the market. They have a special place in the agricultural papers and for a French cattle dealer the price of a Norman steer is a kind of standard.

The breed is a large one, and a three or four years old steer can compete with any Shorthorn. At Paris fat cattle fair you will find it is the exception when they have not got the ribbon.

As you may expect, such a beast is a big feeder and one must be prepared to give her plenty of the best food, so as to take all the profit she is capable of producing. I consider this as a quality. As you cannot have fire without fuel so you cannot have milk, or beef, without feed.

I think, when the dual purpose cow is asked for in every part of Canada, and even south of the line, it would be a good move for some of the leading breeders and importers to study the qualities of the Cotentine. The breed is so prepotent that once a bull has been in a herd one can't get rid of his influence for generations. If this cow can stand the climate, and I believe she can, as well as the Jersey, or the Shorthorn, I am sure she would be greatly appreciated by the seekers after the dual purpose cow. If I had to describe her I would simply borrow from Professor Shaw his description of the dual purpose cow."

Note.—The general purpose cow is found so generally throughout the herds of our country that the introduction of another breed is not necessary.

Grist Mill Machinery.

F. N., Sifton, Man.: "Will you let me know through the columns of your esteemed paper, where would be the best place to buy an engine and other machinery necessary for a small grist mill?"

Answer.—The Waterloo Engine Works Co., Ltd., can supply you. See their advt. in March 5th issue.

Clydesdale Reording Fees.

G. D., N.W.T.: "I have a Clydesdale mare with a registered pedigree. I want to find out if the pedigree is correct. Pedigree is not transferred. What would it cost to have it transferred? What would it cost to have Clydesdale colt registered?"

Answer.—Write to the secretary of the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book, Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., or if your mare is registered in the American Record, write to Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis. The transfer fee in the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book is 50c., and the registration fee \$2 for non-members, \$1 for members of the association.

Marking Hens.

R. H. S., Souris, Man.: "I would like if you could give me a good way to mark hens so that I will be able to tell just how old they are."

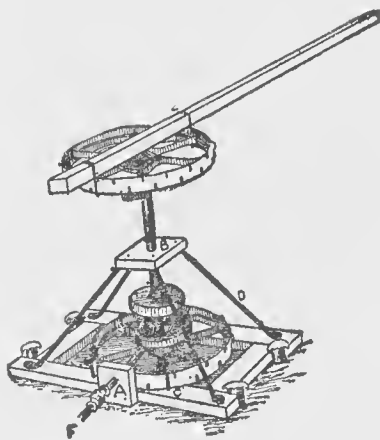
Answer.—Get one of the small punches advertised by dealers in poultry supplies for punching the web of the foot between toes. A plan of numbering or marking generally accompanies the little punch.

A Cheap Horse-Power.

R. S. Pigott, Cannington Manor, Assa.: "Will you kindly republish the illustration and plan of converting an old mower into a horse-power. It appeared over a year ago and I would like to see it again."

Answer.—The accompanying illustration is the one given some time ago and gives one an idea how to go to work to convert an old mower into a cheap, effective horse power. The heavier the castings the stronger the power will be. Care must be taken to drive steadily, as on account of the lightness of the castings it is easy to strip a cog.

A frame is made, of four by six scantling stuff, a little longer than wide, the width being regulated by the diameter of the mower wheel. The mower is turned on its side and one of the wheels is anchored to the frame by the aid of hooks shown at C, the shaft running through a piece of hard wood plank at B, which is braced by four iron braces shown at D. Bolted to the upper wheel with



peculiarly constructed staples at E, may be fastened the tongue, which is to answer for the sweep. Upon the gear of the mower will depend which way the power is to run. The pitman shaft must have a knuckle attached to it, and in order that this may be held in position, a piece of hardwood is bolted to the frame shown at A. At F the shaft can be lengthened to any length necessary to attach to the machine to be operated. If the speed given by the pitman shaft is too high for running the machine desired it may be well to put a pulley on the end of the shaft and reduce the speed by running a belt to another larger pulley. The frame is staked down just as any other horse-power frame is staked down. The illustration will afford an idea about how the business is done and the actual measurements and working out must be left to the maker to adapt to the mower he is converting into a power.

Wants Cows on Shares.

Joseph H. Fawcett, Burnside, Man.: "Can any of your readers inform me where I can get cows on shares?"

Sold out of Spelt.

In answer to enquiries about spelt he advertised for sale in The Farmer, R. J. Stewart, Holland, desires us to say he has sold his supply, and wishes those who have recently written him to accept this as a reply.

Wages for Hired Man.

In reply to the question of wages for hired men, Alf. Dale, Glenboro, says first-rate men with local experience can in that district get \$200 a year and board. John Shergrove, Dunrea, says half a dozen good men could get there \$140 for seven months and \$180 to \$200 for the year. J. H. Irwin, Neepawa, whose statement about the way half a dozen good cows could be made to earn enough in one year to pay a hired man's wage, originated the question, writes to say that in his neighborhood he has known a first-rate man get fully more than \$200 a year and board. Of course, to ensure such wages the reputation of the employee for skill and reliability every way must be assured.

Farming by the Moon.

Subscriber, Souris, Man.: "Can some of your numerous readers give an opinion on a certain superstition (I call it) held by some of my neighbors that pork killed in the wane of the moon, shrinks more than when slaughtered before the moon is full? Is there any scientific reason for it?"

Answer.—We believe there is a very learned man at Chicago who can explain all this, but to be honest it is far beyond our depth and we leave it to some one else for answer. It is a well known fact that where flesh is laid on rapidly and is therefore soft and not hard and firm it will tend to shrink in the cooking. The feed and management has

New Shoes That Pinch.

Nothing can equal FOOT ELM for dusting in new shoes. It allays all inflammation and makes new shoes easy. 25 cents at drug stores.

Cancers and Tumors.

Positively Cured without Knife or Plaster. A purely vegetable remedy which Completely Destroys Cancer Germs and Poisons.

The new Constitutional Treatment for Cancer and similar diseases, has made such complete cures in hundreds of cases when both operations and plasters have failed, that physicians who have given this simple home treatment any study and attention, gladly welcome it as among the most important of medical discoveries of recent years. If you feel interested we will be glad to give you the address of some of those in Canada who have been cured by this pleasant and harmless remedy. Send 2 stamps to Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

more to do with it, we think, than the moon.

Horse Philosophy.

M. W. R., Winnipeg: "This is the time of year at which the selection of the breeding horse is a very important topic and we can hardly have too much discussion on it. In his letter on page 138 Mr. Lowe says some very pertinent things, but I must ask him how many horses have been used as the basis for his deductions when he puts the Percheron in the front rank as a farm horse for Manitoba? His point against the feather of the Clyde is well taken, but that mass of hair is, I think, nature's provision for the protection of the muscles and pasterns in cold weather and may be got over in one way or other. He is also correct in the distinction he draws between the farm horse and the dray horse. Moderate weight combined with good action and good wearing quality is what we should aim at and the point he makes in favor of his 900 pound 'broncho' is a good one. But a 'broncho' sired by a Thoroughbred is not exactly a broncho, and such a sire if not of too spindly a build is, as he says, better to nick in with farm mares than any other light legged horse in sight."

"Is Mr. Lowe aware that Percherons of good quality had a great run in Canada 20 years ago and are now almost entirely run out by the Clydes for reasons any skilled horsemen can tell him? I think Mr. Galbraith must have had some of these Percheron grades in his eyes when he spoke the other day of horses that at three years old looked like six and at six looked like 16. The Percheron has not an ideal build for work on a farm, either on a loaded wagon or a deep furrow and he does not last. Of course much depends on their upbringing as well as the breed and individuality of the sire, but the get of a Clyde of the type indicated by Mr. Galbraith, with more quality than bulk, is now and will, I expect, continue to be the type most favored because found most useful all over Canada. I base my opinion on hundreds of examples. Can Mr. Lowe tell us where a dozen Percheron grades can be found in Manitoba that their owners look on as all round good horses for a Manitoba farm? We want a broad base of facts from which to deduct reliable general principles, not a philosophy based on single examples."

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Crop on Breaking Again.

J. A. Clements, Beaverdale, N.W.T.: "In reference to the question of T. S. W. on p. 101, I would say that the success of such crops depends very much on the kind of land he has to work on. If it is loam of a crumbly nature he may get a good crop from spring breaking, by breaking and disking well, harrow down fine and sow with a shoe drill, rolling after sowing. In this way I had in 1899 a good crop of oats and wheat that made 15 bushels per acre. On the same land plowed in the spring of 1900 I had 12 hus. wheat, 1 hard. On June 3, 1900, I sowed oats on spring breaking and had a good crop, but it did not ripen fully. The oats stood 4 ft. high. I am on the east side of Beaver Hills, and had the same year corn in my garden that ripened enough to be seed this year."

Note.—On soils rich in vegetable mould and where the settler wants to get something from his labor, we quite approve of his growing a few acres of such crop. But for prairie covered with a close turf, such a course would as a rule be followed with poor results and the land would be spoiled a good deal, for the sod would not rot and future crops would be sure to suffer.

Experience With Spelt ; a Warning.

J. G. Moffatt, Carroll, Man.: "I have noticed several inquiries in The Farmer regarding spelt. Having grown a quantity of it last season I thought it might be of interest to many of your readers to give you a few lines on the subject. I sowed 2 bushels on the 27th of April, the second crop after summer fallow, on heavy land, sowing about one bushel per acre. This got no rain of any account until it was headed out and yielded when threshed over 30 bushels per acre. I sowed another ten bushels about the 10th of May on land which I considered too poor for any other kind of grain. This was long in coming up and made a poor start, but the rain came before it was far advanced and the growth was wonderful. I counted twenty-three and twenty-four stools from the one kernel. This piece of land also yielded me over 30 bushels per acre. Both of these patches suffered from two pretty severe hail storms, which did a great deal of damage to the other crops, but not apparently so much to the spelt as the head had to be broken off before the grain would shell. The late frost froze the wheat off black, but the spelt was apparently unhurt. I cut it pretty green as I was recommended to do so for feed. The animals are very fond of it, but it is not a good fodder for horses, as the awns made havoc with their mouths, I had to stop feeding it to them altogether. I am preparing to cut it up with oat sheaves and hay, which I think will work better."

Note.—Many thanks to Mr. Moffatt. We shall be glad to hear from others as to the time after seeding, say in May, that it took to mature and other particulars of interest. The spelt is a grain of a coarser nature than those we have been familiar with in the past and seems to be able to gather its food from poor soils and give a fair crop where other grains would fail. On good soils, properly prepared, the experience in European countries where it is most grown shows that it is an inferior grain to those we now possess. Mr. Moffatt's experience goes to prove this, for he sowed on land that he considered too poor for any other kind of grain. The question naturally arises right here, is this wise? If the land was too poor for any other grain, will it get any better by growing a crop that can take a little more out of a poor soil and thus further reduce its store of fertility? Will the farmer who sows spelt on poor land to get another crop when he knows it would give him nothing with other grains be anything ahead in the long run?

One strong feature in favor of spelt is its ability to do well in a dry season. For this reason the returns last season show up well, and it may be many years before it shows up as generally favorable again. Our advice is to go slow with spelt. Larger and more satisfactory returns from good land will, we think, as a rule, be obtained from the grains we have used in the past. Try spelt on good land against other grains and again on poor land. Should this season prove a fairly wet one we would not be surprised if spelt gave only moderate returns as compared with other grains.

The Chinook Winds.

Tejano, Cochrane, Cochrane, Alta.: "What is supposed to be the cause of the 'chinook' winds which blow occasionally in this section; where do they originate and by what course do they reach us? In a pamphlet published by authority of the Department of the Interior, entitled 'Western Canada,' I find in one place they are spoken of as coming from the Pacific and passing over the Rocky Mountains, and in another Professor Macoun is quoted as saying that they originate in the arid plains of New Mexico and pass up the east slope of the Rockies. Which, if either, of these theories is correct?"

Answer.—The great bulk of testimony is in favor of the doctrine that these winds are due to the Pacific air currents. The warm air from the west is laden with moisture, and the mountain ranges lower the temperature enough to cause free rainfall, but the air, though drier a great deal, is still considerably warmer than the dry cold air of the country east of the mountains. The theory of Professor Macoun may have something in it, we believe it has, but it is utterly insufficient to account for the chinook as it operates in Alberta. Professor Macoun has no superior in his own walk as a prac-

tical and scientific botanist, but it is doubtful whether his meteorological learning can be safely set against the authorities for the other opinion.

Pressed Hay.

T. J. P., Assa.: "1. How soon after cutting slough hay can it be pressed so as to keep good. 2. Will pressed straw laid up as brick make a good implement or sheep shed and if so, how should it be laid up?"

Answer.—1. This can only be learned by experience. Hay to keep over should be dried in the stack before being pressed. This will prevent moulding of the bales. But mouldy bales of hay will be as good as the best for shed building.

2. Yes. Look at the next brick building you see and follow the pattern. Easiest thing in the world to do it. But such sheds are liable to get burnt down. Better hire a German or Galician to do the job in mud brick.

Rotary Plow—Brome Grass.

Subscriber, Beulah, Man.: "1. Do you consider that the rotary or disc plough makes better work than the gang 12-inch furrow plough on light open land free of scrub or stone? 2. Which has the lightest draught? 3. Is the rotary plow suitable for breaking? 4. What is its price and what make do you recommend? 5. Does Brome grass do well on a sandy loam soil?"

Answer.—1, 2, 3, 4. We cannot answer these questions with certainty. If any reader can do so we shall be glad to hear from him.

5. Brome grass will do as well on such land as any other variety of grass.

Buckwheat and Barley.

New Subscriber, Regina, Assa.: "Would you recommend growing buckwheat? How should it be sown, with a drill or broadcast? Is it good feed for horses and hogs? What is an average yield per acre? Is barley a good paying crop?"

Answer.—1. Buckwheat is rarely ever grown in this country. If it were a success anywhere we would have heard of it. Barley and oats are much safer and better foods. 2. Barley sells high this year, but is not looked upon as a money crop in average years. Properly sown on well prepared soil it gives, as a rule, good returns, and is a valuable crop for feed. A few acres of this crop sown annually for pig feed, instead of depending on wheat screenings, would make the supply of pig feed a more certain quantity.

To Feed a Dairy Calf.

W. S. A., Brandon: "My father reads The Farmer. Please tell me how and what to feed a dairy calf, and also give a scale of points to judge an ordinary farm horse?"

Answer.—We cannot go into full details on such a question. It must have a drink of its mother's first milk to begin with. A quart of the same milk three times a day to start with, or if able to digest it, a little more, increasing the amount gradually. At ten days old (better two weeks) a little sweet warm skim milk may be added. At six weeks old a calf can drink two gallons a day of sweet warm skim milk given at three meals. A handful of dry chop or linseed meal put in the pail after the milk has been drunk will make up for the loss of cream. To hold shorts or oil cake and give a little among the milk is good. Never put uncooked chop into milk, never feed cold, he regular, and introduce a bite of hay by and by. Ask older people for their experience.

We have no scale of points here yet for judging a horse, that is a refinement only reached among communities much more advanced in horse lore. After we have got an agricultural college, the professor of animal husbandry may help us in fixing a correct scale of points for each breed. It is, however, possible to arrive pretty near the correct thing by old fashioned standards of judging. Follow the men you think good judges and hear them talk till you have gathered a few ideas of your own.

Sowing Oats on Stubble.

R. B., Franklin, Man.: "What about sowing oats on wheat stubble and covering them with a plow, say, three or four inches deep?"

Answer.—For a dry spring there is no better plan than to broadcast the seed and cover it so. If done early the ground is too cold and part of the seed will perish. The difficulty is to get a shallow enough furrow with an ordinary plow. Of course the surface must afterwards be harrowed in the usual way. In the end of May good seed will come up through four inches of soil and do well. In some sections the three furrow gang plow is used for plowing grain on stubble in this way with great success.

Wild Oats.

J. C. Volens, Brandon, Man.: "What is the best way to clean land of wild oats? Would cultivation on top and plowing once or plowing twice be best? Would sowlug harrow kill them?"

Answer.—Much depends on the amount of seed stored up in the land. Last year's seed can best be destroyed by harrowing or surface cultivation early in May to encourage the oats to grow. If you plow down this lot it will kill them, but the old seed in the land will start afresh. By prompt

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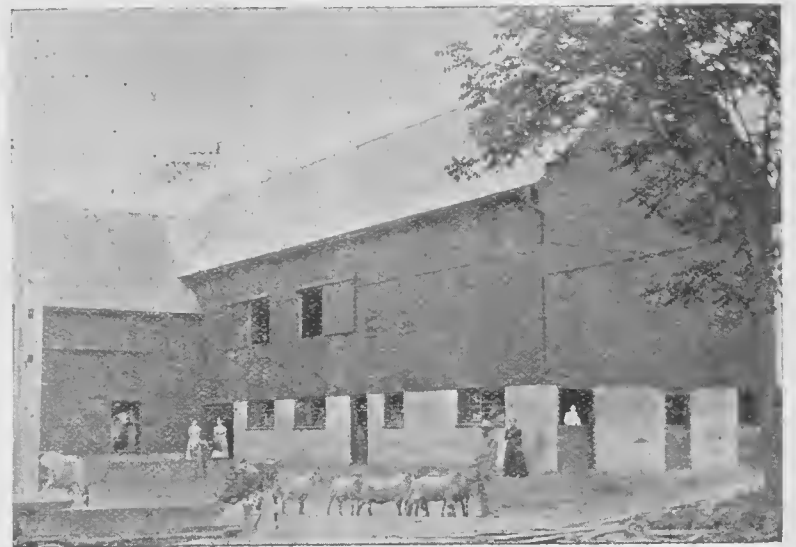
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and repeated surface cultivation another lot of seed may be killed and such crops as six-rowed barley, or millet, sown early in June. Should oats show once more these crops should be cut early enough to prevent the oats from ripening. It is a stiff job at the best.

Standing of Life Insurance Companies.

Subscriber, Glenlyon, Mau.: "Where can I obtain full and reliable information as to the financial standing, etc., of the different life insurance companies of Canada?"

Answer.—Write the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, Ont., asking for his last report, which will give you full information on the subject.

Cost of Iron Roofing.

Old Subscriber, Fort Pelly, Assa.: "What does galvanized corrugated iron roofing cost per sheet of 9 ft. long by 2½ ft. or 3 ft. broad and where can it be got?"

Answer.—J. H. Ashdown, Winnipeg, quotes \$8 per square for No. 28 gauge. Any hardware merchant can, no doubt, supply you.

Bluestone.

G. M., Belmont, Man.: "Is it right to bluestone seed wheat, say, a month before using it? Has it been tried or is it best to pickle as you need the seed, giving it time to dry?"

Answer.—We know of a case where seed bluestoned one year was held over and sown the next without any apparent disadvantage. If the seed were to lie damp on the barn floor or in bags and it came a very frosty night it would most likely be frozen. It is not likely to heat, and when quite dry it can be kept a month and more and no harm result.

Separating Cream—Milk House.

Albertan Subscriber, Innisfail: "I intend milking from eight to ten cows this summer. Don't wish to get a separator. Have no ice. Neighbor of mine says deep setting cans are no use without ice, and advises me to use shallow pans. If I use shallow pans, how long could I keep them sweet? No spring, only well. I intend to send cream to the creamery three times a week. Could I manage to keep it sweet using the shallow pans? Also what sort of a milk house I ought to build, whether to dig it out of the ground a bit?"

Answer.—We cannot recommend shallow pans for raising cream, chiefly because the milk and cream generally sour before there is a proper separation, and consequent loss of butterfat. By the time you put up a proper milk house for the shallow pan system, you will have spent more time and labor than you would have required in putting up a sufficient quantity of ice to use the deep setting system successfully, comparatively speaking. A milk house for shallow pan setting must be airy, clean and with tight walls, windows and doors to keep out dust, etc. Doubtless the buttermaker in charge of your local creamery will be glad to advise you fully along these lines, knowing the local conditions, and say whether shallow pan cream is acceptable at the creamery or not.

Bluestone for Ringworm.

John Brander, Nisbett, Man.: "In your issue of Feb. 20th, in the Veterinary Column, page 95, your V. S. gives a cure for ringworm as follows:—'Wash the scab off with soft soap and water and then apply with a feather—formalin, one part, water, one part. Repeat daily until cured. Be careful not to get the solution into their eyes.' That, of course, may be a good treatment. I think I have one that will suit the average farmer much better, being more easily applied and can do no harm should it get into their eyes. Take a solution of bluestone, from two to five times as strong as is used on wheat to prevent smut. Apply with a syringe, which can be made, if necessary, out of a hardwood stick by boring a half-inch hole through it lengthwise, and putting in a square plug in one end to let the solution squeeze through. Use it as a child uses a popgun. I have cured ringworm on cattle this way with two applications, after all other methods failed. The bluestone will not hurt the eye, as I had a doctor rub the pure bluestone into my own eye every second day for over two months. Try it."

Methods of Bluestoning.

Old Hand, Keyes, Man.: "Last season I tried a new plan of bluestoning and found it so easy, simple and good that I will try and describe it. Take two half barrels. Put one on the floor to hold your bluestone solution. Put a trestle, an inch or two higher than the tub, about three feet from it, and place one end of a short piece of board on the trestle and the other on the tub. On this put the other half barrel so as to slightly overhang the lower tub. Now bore a hole about an inch in diameter in the bottom of the upper tub just where it projects over the lower one, and in this fit a very tapering plug, long enough to reach above the top of the tub when full. Fill the upper one with grain, and then dip the solution from the lower one until the grain is covered; let it remain about half a minute, stirring it meantime, then gently raise the plug so as to allow the liquid to run off below.

As soon as it has done so tip the grain over on the floor and repeat the operation. You can put through a bushel a minute and no lifting or unpleasant work."

Constant Reader, Baldur, Man.: "Take a large candy pail, make holes in the bottom with a small gimblet bit, about half inch apart, to within one inch of the outside of the pail. Put water to the depth of more than the height of the pail in a barrel, dissolve the bluestone and add it to the water. Fill your pail nearly full of wheat, let it sink gradually into the bluestone water in the barrel, the water will rise up through the wheat as fast as the pail sinks. When the water has completely covered the wheat lift up pail, allow it to drain a few seconds, then empty it into a bin or large box. Have the box or bin covered in the bottom with dry wheat to catch any extra draining. The bluestoning can be done so quickly this way that there is no time to bother with a second pail. After the first pound of bluestone has been used add half-pound every five bushels instead of 1 lb. every ten, as it keeps it at a more uniform strength. Add more water as required. The worst smutty wheat bluestoned in this manner will not produce one head of smut."

Difficulties With Butter.

Subscriber, Baldur, Man.: "In Feb. 20th issue I notice 'Difficulties in Churning.' I might say I have had a little experience along this line. When my cows 'come in' in the spring it is very easy to churn, and until they are shut up in the fall I have no trouble. I might say here they never take salt in summer, but I expect while out on the grass they get a substitute. After they are shut up I can churn for hours at any temperature I like to try, but to no avail. The butter will not come. This winter, however, we are feeding salted hay and the butter has been no more trouble than in summer. We got out of salted hay and began on some other, when we just had the same old trouble.

"With regard to streaked butter. The butter should be salted while in granular form as gently as possible and left till next day for the second working, and then gently pressed until all water is out and there will be no streaks. I had the pleasure as well as profit of attending a two-days' term of a travelling school and saw the whole process from the separating of the cream from the milk to the putting of the butter in 1 lb. bricks."

Mixed Grass Crops.

Inquisitor, Rosser, Man.: "1. Would Western Rye grass and Brome grass mixed do well? 2. What time should it be sown to get best results? 3. How many pounds to the acre of mixed seed? 4. Should there be an equal number of pounds? 5. Would one kind be apt to crowd out the other kind?"

Answer.—Much depends on the nature of the soil for results, and the safest way is to try an acre or two before going deeper in. 1. We know of one case in which they did badly together, but the soil was not as good for grass as at Rosser. 2. Sow about the end of May. 3 and 4. Sow two plots in different proportions, say 6 lbs. of each to the acre and 8 of Brome to 6 of Rye grass. It is doubtful if they will be ready at the same time to cut as hay. 5. The Rye grass is bunch rooted and the other branching, therefore the Brome will, if left long enough, crowd out the other.

Winnipeg as a Sample Market.

One of Them, Brandon: "I read with pleasure your article in the issue of Feb. 20th on Winnipeg as a sample market. Nothing would more conduce to the benefit of the farmers of Manitoba than an arrangement of the kind proposed. We are here in Manitoba much handicapped in comparison with our neighbors across the line in the matter of such a market for our wheat. In Dakota and Minnesota the farmers can ship to Minneapolis or Duluth, which besides being both terminal points are also large milling centres and wheat can be sold either on grade or sample, and very frequently sales made on sample bring one or two cents more than the same wheat would bring merely on grade.

"On this side of the line our wheat is all rushed through to Fort William, where it goes into the elevators on grade, quite irrespective of whether one car may be really one or two cents better than the standard grade or not, and in case of a car that just misses, say, a two hard and grades three, where the grade difference is eight or ten cents a bushel, this is a serious loss to a farmer. It is true that cars can be billed direct to Winnipeg and rebilled to Fort William if not sold there, but this costs an addition to the through rate of one or two cents a hundred pounds.

"Now the C. P. R. have to run all cars to Winnipeg from all branch lines and there make up trains for Fort William, and many of these cars are held in Winnipeg anyway to suit the C. P. R.'s convenience in making up trains for Fort William, therefore, what is to hinder the railway company from holding all cars over for twelve hours and so give shippers an opportunity of selling their wheat on sample? There are in Winnipeg four buyers who would like a chance at such wheat as I refer to: The Hudson's Bay Mill, the Ogilvie Milling Co., the Keewatin Milling Co., and the Northern Elevator Co. There are hundreds, nay, thousands, of cars that go into Fort William on grade that would often bring two or three cents more from some of these buyers than the grade price.

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

"A better plan would probably be to kill such cars as were thought to be good sample cars direct to Winnipeg and if not sold there let them be killed on at the balance of the Fort William rate. A small charge of, say, one dollar per car might be made for the trouble of rebelling. Keep on at this, Mr. Editor, you are doing good work for Manitoba farmers."

Preserving Fence Posts.

W. Meadows, St. Saviour's, Man.: "Will you be kind enough to let me and many other readers of The Farmer know of the best treatment to apply to the points of fence posts to make them more durable in the ground. I have heard of burning the points with straw. How is this done? There is a lot of fencing being done every year now by farmers in Manitoba and the N.W.T. and you would confer a favor on many readers if you were to publish a few pointers on the various methods for preserving fence posts. I am putting in about 2,000 tamarack posts this spring."

Answer.—The substances used for coating fence posts to preserve them are crude petroleum, creosote, corrosive sublimate and coal tar. But before the posts are painted or dipped in any one of these substances they must be thoroughly seasoned. With the small tamarack post generally in use it is doubtful if any dressing will be found profitable. We will be pleased to have the experience of any one who has tried any preserving fluid on fence posts in this country, and also the method of charring fence posts by burning straw.

Incubators.

J. K. M., Edmonton, Alta.: "Can you give me the name and address of any Canadian dealer in incubators?"

Answer.—See our advertising columns.

Stock Book Wanted.

Subscriber, Urquhart, Alta.: "In your issue of 5th January, in the first article, you mention 'Simpson Rennie, his Works and Ways,' as worthy of study by stock raisers. Is this a published book on stock raising? If so, can you tell me the publisher and price? I have long wanted to get the name of an up-to-date and first class book upon raising and handling stock."

Answer.—Mr. Rennie has not published any book, but his methods of cultivation, feeding and farm management generally have been published in various reports by the Ontario Government. Could they be collected and put together they would be most valuable reading. Such a book as you ask for is very difficult to get. The nearest approach to it is the files of The Nor'-West Farmer.

Boiled Grain.

Reader, Carroll, Man.: "You report Mr. Kitson as saying that grain should not be boiled for pigs or any other animal. I ask him, why? I and a great many others make a practice of cooking nearly all the grain we can and find it beneficial. What are his objections to this?"

Reply by Mr. Kitson.—I was speaking on general feeds, such as grains and mangels. Potatoes may be boiled. What does Reader mean by "cooking?" I stated that crushed oats, bran or chop may be "scalded." Perhaps that is not cooking. I am not out as a professor, but spoke from the standpoint of a practical swine breeder, and from actual experience I know that the more holed food they consume the more likely is their system to get out of condition and crippled, especially if penned up. I am a great believer in dry feeding and at the late Breeders' meeting found a great supporter in Professor Day. If I understood him aright, holed grain has a great tendency to scour, especially if given warm. The difference between hoiling and scalding on this point is very noteworthy, by leaving your scalded chop 12 hours covered up and then feeding, its effect is quite different from hoiling and much more wholesome.

I do not say that there are no cases in which lightly holed feed will not be preferable, not that the animal gets more nourishment out of it, but because it is slightly laxative to the stomach and bowels, which is sometimes desirable. On the whole, then, I have come to the conclusion that as a rule scalding is better than hoiling and for an animal in good health neither of them is worth the trouble they cost. At a recent institute meeting, Dr. Thompson, V.S., discouraged the hoiling of weed seeds, saying that to throw boiling water over them, cover them up and leave them some hours before feeding is the best plan.

Now that I have given my reasons, will Reader kindly point out what is wrong with them and let us have the matter fully threshed out. A man who does not think scalding is "cooking" wants, I think, a little brushing up of his own faculties before he meddles with other people.

Editorial Note.—The article in this issue from Mr. Barber's address on stock feeding is worth reading in this connection.

How Long To Keep a Sow.

Subscriber, Ochow, Man.: "Would you advise me to keep a sow over any longer than two years for breeding purposes?"

Answer.—That depends on her quality. If she is a good breeder and a good nurse, keep her as long as you can. Only the other day Wm. Kitson, Burnside, an old experienced breeder, referred to the fact that he

has a nine-year-old sow good enough to breed.

Flax as a Crop.

S. R. J., Rouleau, Assa.: "1. Is flax a profitable crop in Assiniboia? 2. Is there any market for flax in the N.W.T. or in Winnipeg? 3. What is generally the selling price of flax in Winnipeg? 4. Where can good clean seed be procured? 5. What is the general yield per acre? 6. What quantity per acre is required for seed? 7. What is the best time to sow flax? 8. Is fresh breaking suitable for flax?"

Answer.—1. Yes, in small quantities for your own use, but not for sale.

2. There is no real market for it in the west, but it can always be sold in limited quantities. There is always a market at Winnipeg for it in quantity.

3. That depends on the law of supply and demand. Prices are high at present. Last fall when the crop came on the market it was worth \$1.30 to \$1.40 per bushel. Can't say what it may be worth this coming fall.

4. The seedsmen will supply as clean seed as can be got, but it is difficult to get clean because not easy to clean.

5. Average yield runs from 12 to 15 bushels per acre.

6. About half bushel per acre.

7. From the 25th of May to the 1st of June.

8. Fresh breaking will not do, if you mean by that land broken this spring. The best land for flax is land well broken and backset, as it gives a clean crop.

Hail Insurance.

Against Provincial Hail Insurance—By Fred Obee, Glenboro, Man.

In your issue of Feb. 20th you have an editorial on provincial hail insurance and you state that the bulk of the farmers of the west will welcome any reasonable scheme of mutual protection, and again, that there is only a small minority in and out of parliament that would be against such mutual protection.

Now, sir, I think I have read about all that has been published on this question, but so far I have not seen anything against it, because I believe those that are against it are like myself, they did not believe it would be taken seriously as representing the views of the farming community of this province, and those that are in favor of it are in a few districts, not generally spread over the province.

Let us look a little closer into the question and see what is meant by provincial hail insurance. The advocates of this measure claim that all farmers in the Province of Manitoba should be compelled by law to insure their crops against hail, nothing more. Now, will you tell me why a man should be compelled to insure his crop against hail and not be compelled to insure his buildings against fire? If I am compelled to insure my crop against hail for the benefit of others, why should not the others be compelled to insure their crops against wind storms, grasshoppers, frost and other causes of crop failure for my benefit and the benefit of those who lose their crops by other means than hailstorms?

Now, it must be remembered that every district has its peculiar drawback. Some are subject to hail, some to frost and others to windstorms, with a few grasshoppers thrown in. Take, for instance, the season of 1900, in some districts the wind and the dry weather so ruined the crops that farmer after farmer did not get his seed, yet this law, if it passed, compels these same farmers to pay the losses of others and for himself he gets nothing. Is there any justice about this? I say there is not. Let every one stand on his own footing and bear his own losses.

Some may say that it is a benefit to a community to club together for general protection, that I grant. But joining such an association voluntarily is one thing and compelling a man to do so is a horse of another color. If the farmers of this province were in sympathy with such an association, why do they not join one of the hail insurance companies that are now in existence? We are told that it is too expensive, which means that the farmers do not wish to insure against hail. The law has no right to step in and compel them to do so. I claim that every man has a right to conduct his own business in his own way, always provided, of course, that in doing so he does not commit an injury on his neighbor wilfully. If he is not capable of conducting his own business he had better let some one attend to it for him. I consider such a law will do the farmers more harm than good. Farmers have the name, now, of being very poor business men and this will make it worse.

Tax all Property for Hail Insurance—By W. J. Snowden, Allamont, Man.

I have just been reading the remarks in your paper of a correspondent of Hamiota, re hail insurance, and to my mind I think they are well timed and that some such plan is the only proper way we can have reliable cheap hail insurance in this country. I think the local Government should pass a law that each municipality could assess each quarter section, as he says, \$1 or \$2, to form a fund to provide for loss by hail. The clerk of each municipality could be acting manager, when notified of losses, to send out inspectors to adjust them, and this would soon save a great deal of expense, as the adjusters would be local men and not have to come two or three hundred miles to do the work.

I certainly would be in favor of taxing all property in each municipality to promote this insurance, as the towns and villages would reap as much benefit from the money as the farmers that sustained the loss, if not directly they would indirectly. It does not appear as if these mutual hail insurance companies are ever going to be of much benefit to the people. Of course the past year was the worst in the history of the province for hail, and it goes pretty hard when a farmer gets hailed out and does not get anything from the company that he is insured in. By a system of provincial and municipal hail insurance he would get some relief when a calamity like this occurs.

Frost and Drouth vs. Hail—By Mixed Farmer, Beulah, Man.

There are few questions relating to agriculture that have not two sides, so I purpose to look at what may be called the opposite side of hail insurance. It would seem from Neepawa and Boissevain institute reports that there was only one side to this question. But as there is not room for all, in those favored localities, some of us are compelled to look at provincial hail insurance from a different standpoint. If hail were the only enemy we had to contend with and if we all depended on wheat alone, the scheme might be feasible.

If we look back over the past 15 years we will find the loss from hail to be comparatively small when we compare it with the loss from other causes. We have drouth, frost and sometimes rain and wind to contend with. Some of those institute speakers said we could fight against these enemies. I admit we can, but fighting doesn't always mean winning, and nobody will try to deny the fact that dry summers are always followed by light crops.

I would like to know what means those gentlemen would take to fight a frost like that which struck this province on the morning of August 8th, 1888. It was below freezing before twelve o'clock on the night of the 7th. We tried to save one field by smudges and stayed at it until the thermometer dropped to 10 degrees below freezing within 10 feet of the fire. We then gave up the unequal fight and went to bed. In 1898 there was considerable damage done by frost on the morning of July 18th. Some people called it light, but those who were up before sunrise called it frost.

Now if we look back over the last 15 years, and for the sake of present convenience call 20 bushels per acre a standard crop, we will see how the loss from hail compares with that from other causes.

Crop.	Yield.
1885—20 bushels per acre. Value reduced to half by frost.	
1886—30 bushels.	
1887—35 bushels.	
1888—Almost a total failure from frost.	
1889—Almost a total failure from drouth.	
1890—30 bushels, some damage from frost and rain.	
1891—30 bushels, value reduced to half from frost.	
1892—12 bushels, drouth.	
1893—14 bushels, drouth.	
1894—15 bushels, drouth.	
1895—32 bushels, some loss from smut.	
1896—Total loss from hail.	
1897—16 bushels.	
1898—10 bushels, drouth and frost.	
1899—20 bushels.	
1900—8 bushels, damage from drouth, hail and rain.	

I give these figures from memory, having threshed for a number of years, and if they are compared with the Government reports for the municipalities of Miniota and Hamiota for those years they will be found to be pretty nearly correct. It will be seen from these figures that the loss from hail does not at all count up like the loss from drouth or frost. Why, then, don't those gentlemen ask the Government to insure them against the other two? If we can fight them, why were there so many fields plowed down between Minnedosa and Winnipeg last summer? We fight hailstorms the same way up here. When the crop is destroyed from either cause we use the same remedy, viz., get it ready for next season.

But there are other reasons why the Provincial Government should leave the insurance business alone, as, for instance, the enormous expense of administration, the utter impossibility of computing the loss, as with provincial insurance I venture to say 50 per cent. of the fields of Manitoba would have to be inspected, because if a man lost one bushel per acre he has as much right to be paid for that bushel as if he had lost his whole crop.

It would be a great injustice to the mixed farming community and to localities that are more subject to frost than hail. It would also be putting a premium on all wheat growing, a practice which our Government or any other ought to discourage. If it pays in those localities to grow all wheat, why don't they go ahead and not ask the Government to tax the mixed farmer to support the wheat grower, or, in other words, tax the man who works 12 months to support the one who only works six? One speaker said he believed in compulsion. So do I, but of a different kind. I believe in compelling those wheat men to feed stock of some sort and thus enable each farmer to carry his own insurance and save the cost of administration. To most Manitoba farmers time is the most valuable part of their capital. If they waste half of it, can they expect to accomplish great things with the remainder?

God gives every bird its food, but he does not throw it into the nest.



Flax Growing.

The high price made by flax last year has led a good few farmers to turn their attention to it. It is with flax as with everything else, the men who have had most experience meet with fewest unforeseen difficulties. It cannot be doubted that though flax can be grown now and then with fair profit, it is still a hard crop on the land. It has always been favored among the Mennonites, because, for one thing, it could be sown on new breaking and make a good half crop. But general experience has proven that, to make the most of the land, it should be broken and backset. One of the first risks to be taken account of is the almost certainty of finding foul seeds among otherwise good samples of seed. Beginners should examine very narrowly any seed offered them and so avoid the painful experience of those who tried it a few years ago and have rued it ever since. Hare's ear and other mustards are no joke. Early sowing means risk of frost to the tender young plants and the last weeks of May are early enough to sow. If the seed and land are both good 20 to 25 lbs. per acre is plenty, but 30 lbs. would be a safer quantity. Thick seeding means limited branching, for it ought to be noted that flax does not stool from the root, but branches higher up and requires room if the plant is to make the best development. On richer soil it grows more freely than on ordinary or poorly worked land and on summer-fallow it may grow long enough to get frozen. Oat stubble in good heart makes a capital soil on which to grow flax. If moist an inch of cover will be enough for the seed, but when dry the seed must go deeper to ensure germination.

In looking for seed for this spring's sowing it should be noted that nearly all of last year's growth is very lean, giving an unsatisfactory percentage of germination, and likely to produce weak plants. An old Mennonite is the authority for saying that there were two kinds of flax, as it came from Russia, the black giving some bushels less return per acre than the brown. Unless you can make sure of a very good sample of home-grown seed it may be well to buy the Argentine advertised in our columns. It's quality is of the best.

Potato Growing.

At a recent meeting of the Emerson Farmers' Institute Hugh Smith gave a talk on potato growing. He said there are three reasons for growing more potatoes than we do now. We want them for home use, it pays to grow them and they contribute to the fertility of the land. Plow deep in the spring as soon as the frost is out, and then harrow; you cannot harrow too much. Plant about the 24th of May. He contended that potatoes pay; 150 bushels per acre is a low average. Potatoes that have sprouted two or three times should not be cut. He is not in favor of planting too close; plant about ten bushels to the acre; harrow three or four times; used to be troubled with weeds between rows, and is now using a two-horse weeder with great success.

Mr. Smith quotes Mr. Bedford in favor of spring plowing for potatoes. We believe we correctly interpret the feeling of the best potato growers in the Red River valley when we say that all potato ground should be deeply plowed in the fall. If there is rotted manure available, that should be plowed in at the same time.

Fodders Suitable for a Dry Season.

By S. A. Bedford, Experimental Farm,
Brandon, Man.

The term, "a dry season," may prove misleading if not explained somewhat. I mean by the term that the season, or period, in which all perennial grasses usually make their growth, viz., during April, May and June, has been deficient in rainfall. This description is quite true of the past season, for although the rainfall was abundant in the autumn, no rain fell in the western part of the province until July, with the result that the hay crop was short, and in many districts the farmers have been compelled to dispose of very promising young stock, solely because of the scarcity of feed. This state of affairs is very discouraging, especially to beginners, and will result, I fear, in a serious loss to the province. It will be my endeavor to briefly point out how this inconvenience and loss can be avoided in the future.

The perennial grasses, such as timothy, western rye, Brome, and native marsh grasses require at least a fair amount of moisture previous to July, or the returns of hay are disappointing. But there are other grasses classed as annuals which mature later in the season and require a less abundant rainfall.

Although not generally so beneficial to future grain crops as the perennial grasses, the annuals can be sown after it becomes evident that the grass crop is going to prove a failure. The first of these to come under our notice is one of the cereals, viz., oats, cut green, bound and properly eured. Although early sown oats usually give the best fodder, they can, when necessary, be sown as late as the middle of June and still give an abundant yield of excellent fodder.

Barley can be sown even later for this purpose, but as a rule the oats give the best satisfaction. When a choice of varieties is possible, select a light, stiff strawed kind, as free as possible from a tendency to rust or smut. Welcome, White Russian and Banner oats, and Canadian Thorpe barley, are all excellent for this purpose.

Cut the grain when the top kernel of the head is commencing to color and before it starts to lodge or even to erinkle, for straight strawed sheaves eure more thoroughly than rough ones. Bind into small sheaves loosely and stook with care, for green sheaves require a long time to cure.

From the result of several years' experience we find that the yield of oat sheaves varies from two tons on spring plowed stubble to four tons on summerfallow, and is worth, when fed to steers, from twenty-five to fifty per cent. per ton more than the best eured meadow hay, and for milch cows oat-sheaves are one of the best of fodders. If fed in large quantities they should be run through a cutting box, otherwise there is a great deal of waste.

MILLETS.

This is a very useful family of annual plants and includes a number of widely differing varieties, some of them like the broom corn millet reaching a height of eight feet. These tall kinds are, however, generally very coarse and are difficult to harvest, eure and stack. Perhaps the best of the large number tested on the Experimental Farm is the Hungarian grass. This is quite productive and the fodder is fine and leafy.

One of the most important points to remember in connection with millet growing is the necessity of securing a rapid and even germination. Unless the seed starts at once weeds will get possession of the soil and greatly retard the growth of the millet. For this reason it is advisable to either use summerfallow, or else plow stubble and sow the seed at once, before the soil has had time to dry out.

Unless the sheaves are very small



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GRAIN—The Grain of the "New Century" Oat is white and very large in size, and has the largest meat in proportion to size of any oat.

STRAW—The straw is very strong and does not lodge, even when others with less weight of grain in the head go down. The blade is nearly double the size of that of ordinary oats, and is good evidence of its inherent vigor.

STOOLS—The "New Century" Oat stools heavily and is really remarkable in that respect. In a field this past season there were sowed ten pecks per acre on part and the remainder was sown with seven pecks. It was absolutely impossible to see any difference in the appearance of the two parts, and no difference was noted in the yield.

HULL—The hull is thin and easily separated from the meat, making them valuable for feeding.

VIGOR—The remarkable vigor of this new variety is easily noticed in the growing crop from its first appearance above ground. One of our fields this season was sown with "New Century" Oats, and two days before another field with common oats. When the "New Century" Oats were seven inches above ground the others were not more than two. While common kinds suffered from excessive dry and cold weather the past spring, without exception the "New Century" Oats were a rich dark green.

HAVE YIELDED MORE THAN DOUBLE ORDINARY KINDS UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

Tested side by side with other oats, the "New Century" has actually double the number of bushels per acre. This can be partially attributed to the fact that in many cases the spikes or breasts will contain three full kernels, where other oats give but two.

PRICE—Pound, 20c; 3 pounds, 50c, post paid. By express or freight—Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50; 2 bushels, \$2.75; 5 bushels, \$6.50; 10 bushels, \$12.50. Cotton bags included.

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and bound loosely, millet is very difficult to eure in the sheaf and for that reason we prefer mowing it and euring it in the cock.

Italian millet gave a yield of 5 tons 480 pounds of dry hay per acre last year, Golden millet 5 tons, and Hungarian 5 tons 600 pounds.

FODDER CORN.

I notice from the report of the Ontario Government that the area devoted to the growth of this excellent fodder plant is increasing each year, and I believe that it is only a question of time when fodder corn will also be grown very extensively in all parts of this province.

The most suitable soil is a warm rich loam with a south or south-eastern exposure. We plow stubble land very early in the spring and harrow it repeatedly to start and kill all weeds near the surface. About the 24th of May the seed is sown in drills three feet apart, using half a bushel of seed per acre, the plants are thinned to nine inches apart in the row, the harrows are run over the ground until the plants are about an inch high, and the balance of the cultivating is then done with a one-horse cultivator.

The crop is cut before frost, and either stooked in the ground in tepee shaped cocks or made into ensilage to avoid waste. Corn fodder should be run through a cutting box.

In conclusion, I would like to say a word in favor of that much abused fodder, the straw of our common cereals, wheat, oats and barley. We find on the Experimental Farm that none of it, if properly fed, is to be despised. Cut up and mixed with some more succulent food, such as ensilage or roots and a very little chop, it is greedily eaten by all classes of stock, and they thrive on it.

Edmonton will hold its annual show in the first week of July.

Swan River has started an agricultural society with 126 members and the hope that next fall they may be able to put up a show that will outshine some of the older societies.

The farmers around Miami are making an effort to secure a local grist mill and at a meeting of the local institute it was decided to offer a bonus of \$2,000 to any miller who would put up a 50-barrel mill.

The Carnduff Gazette reports that the meetings held on that circuit by Messrs. Mackay, of Indian Head, and Harcourt, of The Nor-West Farmer, have been most successful and popular. Among other business hearty resolutions in favor of compulsory hail insurance by government were passed at each meeting.



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Experimental Farm Reports for 1900.

These reports now make a goodly volume of 500 pages, with illustrations, or 50 pages more than last year's issue. It is also much earlier in being issued, an advantage to farmers who desire hints from it as to their procedure in the coming crop season. Every year shows variety in the nature of the information given, and being the work of experts in their various departments, the points dealt with are always fresh and interesting. We cannot in our limited space go over all the valuable material these reports embody, and shall confine ourselves, therefore, in this issue to a review of the 50 pages devoted to the Brandon Farm.

Mr. Bedford has had his share of the troubles of the year, severe drouth in spring and early summer, a hail storm just when grain cutting was started, that knocked out half the yield from the northern side of the farm, and excessive rains from that onward, made up the worst grain crop record for the last dozen years. Roots rallied enough to make a fair crop. On account of the exceptional nature of the season the grain yields are of no practical value, except in one or two cases. Right here we would appeal to such of our readers as used spelt last year to say when they sowed it and how long it took to ripen. At Brandon it took two days longer than Red Fye when sown the same day, and at Indian Head 30 days longer, 149 days in all. Was this due to too early sowing and what was the result when it was sown in the end of May, both as regards earliness and yield? Many enquiries are being made and full light on these points would be welcome. That spelt does well on inferior land and in drouth was clearly shown last year, but will it show to as much advantage in a better season?

Fertilizers on wheat did no apparent good. It is ten years since The Farmer said they would never pay half their cost, for it is almost always dry when the time comes that they should be used, and without rain to soak them into the ground at the right time they are practically valueless. Brandon is not the only farm in Manitoba where commercial fertilizers were last year thrown away. If applied in a heavy rain, there might be satisfactory results.

The results following rotation crops as against continuous grain growing are striking proofs of the un wisdom of all grain growing. Smut preventives on barley have poor success compared with their results when applied to other grain. The season was all right for Indian corn and the yields are very suggestive for those who want bulky variants in winter feeding. The difference in weight between narrow rows and wide ones was trifling. Was the quality superior, when more room was given? That is the great argument for width between the rows, mere bulk is no criterion of value in a corn crop.

In spite of intense drouth and correspondingly limited season of actual growth, the root crops were most satisfactory. An average of 300 bushels per acre from over 30 plots is a revelation to every potato grower. But no every day farmer could expect such yields. Extra work pays when roots are in question and every reader should make note of the difference.

The virtues of grass, both as pasture and as a rotation and reliable preventive of drifting, are worthy of special note. If you keep calves or swine sow an acre without fail. They will stay with it and save many a weary hunt.

Intending tree planters should make special note of the remarks on native spruce. It is a sure thing if done justice to, and the more bare of trees the farm is the more does the value of the spruce as an ornament for winter shine out. It is interesting to note the returns made by the 169 applicants for maple seeds. Just 64 had anything to say. Did the others make a mess of their sowing or were they indifferent to the conditions on which the seed

was supplied? We were rebuked lately for advising a man who evidently knew very little about tree-planting to let the job to somebody that did know. Is ignorance or thanklessness to blame in the case of the silent 105?

A few pages are devoted to flower culture. We are now past the pioneer stage in all the older parts of the province and this information will be valued by all whose tastes lead to flower culture, and we hope their number is increasing. A gardening farmer does

not usually pan out rich at the end of the year, but a farm garden on a modest and inexpensive scale should always be aimed at and the home of taste will never be complete or near it without a neat plot devoted to flowers, of which we have now plenty to choose from.

The other day at Washington Secretary of Agriculture Wilson stated that in the year 1900 no fewer than 3,500,000

dozen of the anti-blackleg vaccine had been distributed by his department. He claims that by this means over \$6,000,000 have been saved to cattlemen in the course of the year.

In one of the northern counties of Scotland roses were to be seen at the end of February. Such an occurrence has perhaps never been heard of so far north at the same season.

Neepawa will hold its annual fair on August 6th and 7th.

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Growing Indian Corn.

By W. M. Champion, Reaburn.

In your issue of Jan. 21, Subscriber, Portage la Prairie, wants information as to growing corn fodder. The following may be of interest to your many readers. In sowing corn with press drills close up all spouts, except those three feet apart, and where the next three feet would come drag a heavy chain, by lashing on a pole placed across the machine. This will give you a mark to run back on. Put a piece of 1-inch board under the spring of each spout, working so as to make it put in the seed that much deeper. Set the machine to sow 2½ bushels of oats, and you will sow half a bushel of corn to the acre. If possible give the land a good harrowing just before the corn shows. After that use cultivator or any other thing that will keep down the weeds. I cut the corn with a Massey-Harris open binder, by taking off both front and rear butters; also take off every other wing of the reel and drive fast. Some of my corn was nine feet high and the only inconvenience I had was that the cobs will sometimes stop the canvas running. As to handling it afterwards, I built it into round shocks, about 20 sheaves to the shock. After it has dried out, just before the ground freezes, I draw it off on to a piece of sod. I take two horses and use two chains or ropes, one, say, 15 feet long and the other 20, with a loop at the end. Make a slip knot and throw it over the shock with the short rope and draw to where you can use the long rope the same way. You can build your shocks such a size that one will be a feed for all your stock. I put about 60 sheaves in each shock for 30 head, and as they are built on sod the butts will not freeze to the ground. I draw it to where it is fed in the same way that I draw it off the field. I intend to keep on doing it this way until I can get corn cutters, low down trucks, etc."

Note.—We are glad to have Mr. Champion's experience in this as in all other matters. Corn should have far more attention from our stock farmers than it has ever yet had, and those few who tried it last year had extra reason to congratulate themselves. We want hundreds of our readers to try it this year, if only an acre or two to begin with.

Bluestoning.

The season has come round in which bluestoning is a live subject. Nobody can tell when grain has come in contact with smut and seed does not need to be tagged to make it dangerous. Therefore all wheat especially should be bluestoned, and if it looks clean one pound to ten bushels is enough. For the amount of protection ensured nothing is so cheap and certain as bluestone, and adulteration is not common. Therefore always bluestone. Sprinkling and turning is not nearly so reliable as dipping for a minute in the solution.

To dissolve the bluestone, either mix with warm water to melt it or take the plan last spring pointed out by Wm. Sharman, Souris, of filling a barrel with water and then fastening a sack with the proper quantity of bluestone at the top so that it will dissolve, and gradually spread in the water. This will take place in half a day or little more and the whole barrel will get impregnated with the solution, after which the grain can be soused in the barrel inside a sack, and allowed to drip back into the barrel before the grain is spread on the floor to dry. If let stand damp in the bags it is liable to heat. If properly dried the seed is not likely to be injured by keeping a week or two.

Many careful farmers found bluestone a failure last year on their wheat. This was found to be due to an inferior quality of bluestone, which is now manufactured in three grades. Inferior grades have been used, making

too weak a solution. Certificates as to the quality of the bluestone are furnished by the manufacturers and farmers should compel their merchants to produce these certificates when purchasing and buy only the best grade.

Oats require to be soaked in the same solution for at least ten minutes, so as to allow it to get inside the hulls. Formalin for oats is now coming into favor and needs little or no steeping if care is taken that the seed is thoroughly wet.

In the winter time many wire fences are permitted to get out of repair and animals are hurt thereby. I have observed that the greatest number of accidents due to barbed wire have been where fences have been permitted to get out of repair. Keep the fence in good repair during the winter as well as the rest of the year and there will be less damage result therefrom.

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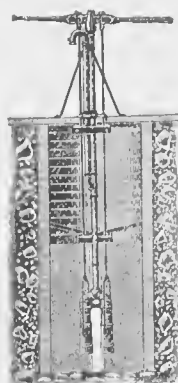
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The warm sunshine reminds us that spring is approaching, and that it is seasonable weather to talk of Paints and Painting.

It is only rich men who can afford to leave their buildings and implements unpainted, and as the majority of the people in Western Canada are not included in this class, it is to them we address ourselves. "Eben Holden" says, "You can always tell a man by his horse." Other philosophers say, you can always tell a man by the state of repair of his buildings and implements. When you consider that at an outlay of \$1.00 per year for Paint the life of a buggy or wagon can be doubled, and at about the same ratio of expense every three to five years the same effect will be produced in buildings and farm implements, it does seem a 'Penny Wise and Pound Foolish' policy to leave buildings, implements, etc., unpainted year after year. What you would call "Saving at the Spigot and Wasting at the Bunghole." More especially is this so when good paint for almost all purposes can be secured ready for use. For 17 years we have been making Paints for Inside and Outside House Work; Paints for Floors, Ceilings, Walls, Roofs; Paints for Barns, Granaries, Elevators, Railroad Stations, Water Tanks; Paints for Farm Implements, Carriages, Railroad Coaches; and having supplied during that time the large Railroad Companies, Elevator Companies, Carriage Shops, etc., in Western Canada, we can with confidence offer our product to readers of "The Nor'-West Farmer." Using nothing but selected pigments in combination with Manitoba Linseed Oil for our House Paints, we can guarantee a product superior in covering and lasting quality to that supplied by any other house in Canada. Our new factory, now under contract, 4 stories and basement, "an additional floor space of over 10,000 square feet," and the most improved machinery will give us still greater facilities for turning out the best goods at the lowest margin of cost. These goods, put up in tins of from half pints to 1 gallon also in 5 gallon buckets and 40 gallon barrels, are for sale by LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS in almost every town between the Great Lakes and Pacific Ocean. It will give us great pleasure to send sample card showing over 40 shades of colors, and to give an estimate of cost. A Post Card to us will have an immediate reply.

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AGENTS WANTED.





The Farm Garden.

By J. S. McCaughey, Alameda, read before the Alameda Farmers' Institute.

The farmer is a practical man. All his operations hinge on the question, does it pay? The reason why he neglects his garden is, therefore, that he has an impression that it does not pay. He has never figured it out, but has an idea that a man can more profitably employ his time than to work in the garden. I think it is a great advantage to every farmer to have a vegetable garden to depend upon. Nothing takes the place of home grown vegetables for the table—both on the score of health and economy.

A fertile soil is essential to a good garden and one need not expect to get satisfactory results from poor soil or from even middling fertile soil. Garden crops, generally, require a very rich soil.

My method of preparing land for vegetables is to apply a liberal quantity of well rotted manure to summer-fallowed land, as we want to conserve the moisture all we can in this semi-arid country. Ground for a garden should be deeply plowed, but before any planting is done the soil should be harrowed down fine. After the ground is ready to plant, mark it out in rows far enough apart so that cultivation can be done by means of a horse.

There are three things essential—good soil, seed and cultivation. One should be liberal in every respect in the garden: liberal with manure, with seed, with work and with the hoe. Lean to liberality in everything but to growing weeds, and to them no quarter should be given. This entails work and lots of it.

On account of our high latitude none but early varieties should be planted.

In tomatoes I have found the following varieties succeed well with me:—Canada, Extra Early Atlantic, Sayer's Fifty Day, and Earliest of All.

With corn the best with me are:—Extra Early Cory, Early Marblehead and Early Minnesota.

Onions—Giant Prize Taker, Globe Danvers, Early Australian Brown, and Prize Taker Red Globe.

Cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes I start in the house in boxes. As soon as the weather becomes warm I set the boxes outside in a sheltered place to harden up the plants. I do not transplant the tomatoes. This hastens maturity, but it also lessens their productiveness somewhat.

Cucumbers, musk and water melons, and citrons should be planted on the flat, not in raised hills. My plan is to dig a hole, nine to ten inches deep, and fill it with well rotted manure and earth mixed, and then plant my seed. also follow the same method for tomatoes.

Every farmer should be a grower of small fruits, yet there is not one farmer in ten that gives their cultivation the attention it deserves. Raspberries, currants and gooseberries do well in almost any part of the northwest. With a little care the farmer's table can be supplied with delicious berries from June to September, to say nothing of the surplus that can be put away for use during the long winter months. I have had no trouble in growing any of these small fruits.

I have also had the native wild plum and saskatoon growing in the garden and they fruit nearly every year.

I have also quite a number of crab apple trees, also the Rocky Mountain cherry, but have not been very successful with them so far. One crab apple and one cherry tree fruited last year.

Western Horticultural Society.

The annual meeting of this society was held at Winnipeg on March 14th. Besides the regular members of the society there were also present Professor J. B. Rodgers, of New Jersey, Professor Green, of the Minnesota Experiment Farm, and T. A. Hoverstadt, of Crookston Station. These gentlemen contributed much to the interest of the meetings and were afterwards elected honorary members. In his opening address Professor Baird, as president, reviewed the work of the society during the past year. The San Jose Scale Act had been dealt with and important concessions obtained for those who wanted to import trees and shrubs from the Northwest States. We want still greater modifications. At a later stage of the proceedings a resolution to the same effect was put and carried unanimously.

Attention had also been called to the necessity for protecting insectivorous birds. The aim is to get the boards of education to arrange for reading in the public schools that will enlighten the pupils on the nature of the birds and the benefits they confer on fruit growers by destroying insect pests.

Arrangements have been made with the Minister of Agriculture to have the annual report of the society published along with the other reports.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President—Prof. Baird; Vice-Presidents—S. A. Bedford, Brandon; A. P. Stevenson, Nelson; Angus Mackay, Indian Head; W. H. Tomlin, Killdonan; John Caldwell, Virden; Richard Alston, Winnipeg. Secretary—Melvin Bartlett, Winnipeg. Treasurer—W. G. Scott, Winnipeg. Councilors—Alderman Barclay, G. H. Greig, Richard Waugh. Auditor—David Horn.

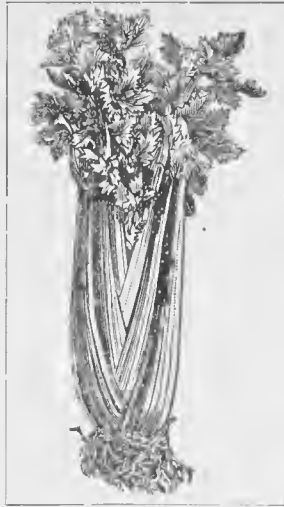
A. P. Stevenson, who had been sent as delegate to the Minnesota Horticultural Society, gave a long and interesting summary of the proceedings of that society, which was corroborated by Messrs. Green and Hoverstadt.

John Caldwell, of Virden, gave an interesting report of his experience in planting for farmers, trees suitable for ornament and shelter.

A very instructive and carefully detailed paper on "Bee Keeping," by A. Dupasquier, of Notre Dame de Lourdes, who had extensive experience in Switzerland before coming to Canada two years ago, was translated and read by Thos. Gellay, and an interesting discussion followed. Jas. Duncan, Dominion City, one of our best English speaking bee keepers, took part in the discussion.

At the evening session there was an excellent turnout. T. A. Hoverstadt, the first speaker, took occasion to express his admiration for the work of our Experimental Farms, as learned on a visit paid them some years ago, when he and a party of friends were chaperoned by Mr. Waugh, of The Nor'-West Farmer. They at Crookston were working on nearly the same lines, aiming largely at getting the best possible results from the introduction and cultivation of the various native fruits and trees. The native fruit, he thought, always developed better than that which is imported. A hardy stock is required for the country, and a hardy tree has first to be procured before the fruit can be grown.

The next speaker was Professor Rodgers, from New Jersey. He happened to be in Minneapolis and came up in company with Prof. Green. Mr. Rodgers devoted his remarks to the culture of fruit, especially the strawberry. He contended that the reason the fruit did not flourish so well as it should was because of the improper covering given to the plants during the cold season. Down his way berries must grow well, as he said they were sold for five or six cents per quart. To show how the fruit has developed, Mr. Rodgers said, that in 1883 the berries were forty-eight to the quart, now it is thirty-eight. Some one asked if he measured his quart according to that usually sent



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up here, at which there was a general laugh. Asked regarding the length of time a plant should bear, Mr. Rodgers said there is no set rule. He has known a plant to bear only one year, as it does in his district, where a quart is grown to the plant, while in others he has known plants to bear for so long as eight years. A good deal of time was taken up discussing strawberry cultivation, Mr. Tomlin, Killdonan, giving his experience along this line. A lengthy paper on the same subject, by Mr. Patmore, Brandon, was held as read.

Alderman Barclay, Winnipeg, gave a very interesting talk on flowers, principally on bulbs and roses, in both of which he is an expert.

Professor Green, who recently paid a visit to Europe, gave an interesting address on the German methods of state aided education, by which every likely pupil is advanced along the lines for which he shows special aptitude, a system which has placed Germany in the very front rank of the world's scientific, technical and industrial education. Minnesota was the first State to catch on to the idea of high class agricultural education and its legislature has done very much to encourage the blending of science with practice, which is the leading idea in the modern agricultural college. The dairy school under Professor Haecker was cited as a triumphant example of the financial profit to the State of well directed agricultural education. Minnesota butter got the championship at the World's Fair, and had since at the National Buttermakers' Convention, held lately at the twin cities, repeated its foreign triumph. The large number of girl students is a gratifying proof of the value set on this great institution by the farming people of Minnesota.

The usual votes of thanks were passed. In future issues we shall give several of the papers read before the meeting or contributed by members who could not attend.

Mr. Mackay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, says his experience is very similar to that of Mr. Bedford in regard to the large percentage of failures of the thousands of trees sent out from the farm. Farmers plant them carefully, perhaps look after them the first summer, but then forget or neglect them. The result is that they are soon nearly all dead. In the system of tree planting and inspection which it is proposed to start in the west this cause of failure will be carefully looked after by the inspector in each district and farmers required to cultivate and look after the trees until they are firmly established.

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Postmaster, PERLEY P. O., Assa.



The Mother's Prayer.

Starting forth on life's rough way,
Father, guide them;
Oh! we know not what of harm
May betide them!
'Neath the shadow of Thy wing,
Father, hide them;
Waking, sleeping, Lord, we pray,
Go beside them.

When in prayer they cry to Thee,
Do Thou hear them;
From the stains of sin and shame
Do Thou clear them;
'Mid the quicksands and the rocks
Do Thou steer them;
In temptation, trial, grief,
Be Thou near them.

Unto Thee we give them up,
Lord, receive them;
In the world we know must be
Much to grieve them,—
Many striving oft and strong
To deceive them;
Trustful, in Thy hands of love
We leave them.

—William Cullen Bryant.

Home Dressmaking.

Many farmer's wives, says Mrs. Stafford, in Dakota Farmer, think they need a dressmaker for most of the dresses they or their girls wear. Some even take their simple calico wrappers to her to make. Now I wish to make a few remarks on that subject. My mother, although not a dressmaker, made all her own and her children's clothes, five of which were girls. She taught us girls how to sew, and now I have a home of my own I make my own clothes and sometimes the neighbors'.

It may seem hard at first for those who have never tried it, but with the conveniences which we have nowadays it is made quite easy. In the first place buy a pattern for every garment you

wish to make. They cost from 10 cents to 25 cents. Be sure you have the pattern straight with the goods when you cut it. Baste the goods and lining together so as to have them even. Baste the garment together and try on. Be sure it fits before you sew up. Fit is almost the main thing in dressmaking, for if it don't fit it will never look well. Next, wherever you sew by hand on the garment do it neatly. Do not have it look as though it came through a hurricane. Always press the seams, flatten them out, lay a damp cloth on them and press with a hot iron.

With a little head work and a will a good deal can be done, and many a dollar can be saved for the family which otherwise would go to Madam Modiste. With the patterns, which give quite clear directions, no woman who knows how to sew, need go with clothes hanging on her like a bag, just because she cannot afford a dressmaker.

Now let me give these few words as a closing remark, although I could write a good deal more on the subject if I was not afraid of taking too much room. My aunt, who was court dressmaker for several years in the Netherlands, gave me these hints which I have found helpful: First, if the dress is worth making at all it is worth making well. Begin with something cheap and make it plain, until later on when you can make the more elaborate costumes. One word to mothers: Teach your girls how to sew; they may need the knowledge some day if not now.

An Accomplished Girl.

A. X. Hyatt, the well-known Wisconsin Institute speaker, writing about female education, says:—

"I have reared one daughter, and when she got married at twenty and went to keeping house for herself she was rich, yet but little of her wealth was in money, goods and chattels. Go to her house to-day, eat at her table and you won't dispute me. She learned to cook, to make, to mend, to wash, to iron, to put up fruit, to make gilt-edged butter, etc. She could harness and drive a spirited horse, milk a cow, teach a calf to drink; she could sing and play on an organ, and when strangers ask her where she graduated she says she did most of her graduating at home with her father and mother. Ask her husband if his wife did not leave home rich. Give your daughters the right bringing up, fathers and mothers. See to it that they have health and expand properly. Some people will say this was an impossible string of accomplishments for a girl on a farm, but all depends on the way she sets about it."

Health and Determination.

President Elliott, of Harvard, and he is a man whose name is spoken with respect by the best educated men and women, says that he owes all the success he has achieved as an educator; first, to his excellent health; and second, to a firm determination to stick to his job. This is a pretty good combination, not only for college presidents, but for each and all of us, no matter what our station in life may be. It is not a bad prescription to offer anyone who is struggling to rid himself of the disease called failure.

Great occasions do not make heroes or cowards; they simply unveil them in the eyes of men. Silently and imperceptibly as we wake and sleep, we grow and wax strong, we grow and wax weak; and at last some crisis shows us what we have become.—Canon Westcott.

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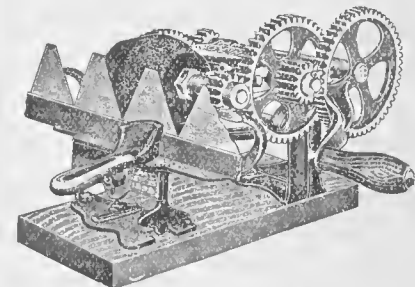
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What Girls Should Know.*

About 85 per cent. of the girls on the farm are predestined to become homemakers and homekeepers before they reach the age of 28. This is the way of the world, and were it not so there would be far more kicking than there is now. Now, as the girl is foreordained to this fate, if you like to call it such, is it not just simply good sense to so train the girls that in the largest and best sense they may become competent and efficient as such homemakers? Here are a few of the accomplishments which she should possess: First, she should be taught a knowledge of her physical being—womanly life, how to preserve her health and rightly use her physical powers. This is imperative both for her own sake and that of her children. No end of girls marry young in life and mere babies in their ignorance of the responsibilities of matrimony, only to learn in the bitter school of after years what their mothers should have taught them before they ever left the old home. This girl should have instruction in household sanitation and hygiene and be taught the value of plenty of fresh air and sunshine in her home.

She should study enough of physiology and simple remedies so that she may not be left utterly helpless, as so many women are when petty accidents and the common ills of humanity come to the family; she should be taught how to cook well—not by guess, but should know of the scientific value

of the food prepared for her family; she should be able to tell when she sees it whether a joint of meat is cut from the neck end of a fore shoulder or whether it is a sirloin roast; she should be able to make good bread and prepare all the cereal foods in the best manner.

We would have her trained to cut and fit her own dresses and those of her children. We assume that she will have naturally refined tastes and as she has the means will know how to beautify and decorate her home with taste, and that, of course, she will develop the moral side of her nature. It will be noticed that we have said nothing about music, art, literary work and the conventionalities of society, for these things are sure to receive attention, but have only mentioned a few lines in which the education of our girls, in view of their destiny, is most lamentably deficient. The other 15 per cent. of our girls who become bachelor girls and delightful old maids need a different sort of training, one which should be specially designed to enable them to earn their own living in some one of the many vocations now open to women.—Florence.

Teacher—Heat ascends and cold descends. Can you tell me why?

Pupil—I don't believe it's so.

Teacher—You don't believe it's so?

Pupil—Do; I do't. I got a cold id by head dis bordig, a'd the doctor says it's 'cause I got by feet wet yesterday. —Philadelphia Press.

The Dishcloth.

It seems like an absurd statement that a single dirty dishcloth may be the starting point of an outbreak of typhoid fever; but that this is true many a physician, if he would express himself frankly, would testify. As a rule doctors, unless they belong to health boards, and are compelled to do so, are very reluctant to go nosing about people's kitchens. Sometimes, however, there is a very brusque, old, or arrogant or self-asserting young man who is destitute of any regard for the feelings of his fellows. Woe betide the slack housekeeper if he finds dirty dishcloths in her kitchen! Every day all cloths used about the kitchen should be thrown in a dish of water with a little soap and a bit of soda the size of a filbert. Dissolve the soda in the water before putting in the cloths. If it is put in afterwards, wherever it touches it may eat a hole in the fabric. Set the dish where the water will boil smartly for a few minutes, then rinse out in clear water and hang the cloths either in the sun or where they will dry thoroughly before they are used again.

"You're a nice lad," remarked a minister to a boy who was chopping wood. "Does mother give you anything for chopping firewood?"

"No," replied the boy with a meaningful look; "but I get something if I don't do it!"

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Its touch is the touch of magnetism; it creates in a weakened body new life, vigor, ambition, energy, courage, happiness and long life. It is Nature's greatest Restorer, applied gently while you sleep. It will transform your weakened, pain-racked body into a paradise of health. Try it, you weak, debilitated man, you poor, weary and disheartened woman, feel the life-blood warming your heart, the fire in your blood and the steel in your nerves. Let it cure you, and

PAY WHEN CURED

You run no risk. You pay only when cured, if you can offer reasonable security. Failure to cure costs you nothing, as I take all the chances. The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is the best electric body appliance that has ever been invented. [Latest patent June 19th, 1900.] It is warranted on a bond of \$5,000 to give a stronger current, last longer and to cure quicker than any other electric body appliance made. Guaranteed for one year at my expense. It does not fall to pieces, as the cheaply made belts do, and does not burn or blister, as old-style belts do. It is the only up-to-date modern electric belt on sale to-day.

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A Witty Speech.

In an address on the "management" of public houses, at the recent Scottish Temperance convention, Jas. Guthrie, J.P., of Brechin, made as many points as there are prickles on a porcupine, as well as enlisted "apt alliterations" artful aid." Here is an interesting specimen or two:

"If you want the life that is long, if you wish to be healthy and strong, and happy as you go along, then don't drink. This dealing in alcohol from the babe to the bar, and on to the gallows, begins with destruction, tends to destruction, and ends in destruction. It ruins both customer and seller, and while it may be a legalized trade, it is not a legitimate one. This is not trade it is swindle. Pharaoh's daughter took a little prophet out of the water, the publican takes a big profit out of the beer. Alcohol is certainly good for cleaning silver, especially out of a working-man's pocket. As to the public benefit, it is false. The only way to reform the traffic is to manage to do without it. We want management to extinguish, they want management to perpetuate. There is nothing easier than to believe a lie, unless to tell one, and half the truth is sometimes worse than a whole lie. A liar may be reformed, but not a lie, unless you reform it off the face of the earth. I have no personal objection to the publican. We are told to love our enemies; but we are never told to like them. So, though I love the publican as a man, I may hate him as a publican. Yet he claims compensation. Zaccheus also believed in compensation. Now, Zaccheus was a publican. But it was the other way round. He called it restitution. That shows a mighty difference between Zaccheus and our modern publican. That is not the only difference, for, as you know, Zaccheus was really a live factor, he collected the taxes. Our publican is a malefactor; he creates the taxes. The one lived off the taxation of the people; the other makes his living off the intoxication of the people. Further, we read about Zaccheus that he was a little man and climbed a tree, and then made haste to come down. But none of these things are true of our publican friends of to-day. They are big men, do not climb trees, and if ever up a tree they don't come down in a hurry. One distinction, more important, I have forgot. Zaccheus, you remember, could not get forward for the press; that is more and more unlike the publican of our time, for we see by every newspaper, that instead of not getting forward for the press, why, it is the press nowadays, that puts the publican forward."

"Taste It, Gentlemen."

"Gentlemen, ye dinna use your faculties of observation," said the old Scotch professor, addressing his class. Here he pushed forward a gallipot containing a chemical compound of exceedingly offensive smell. "When I was a student," he continued, "I used my sense of taste, sae!" and with that he dipped his finger into the gallipot and put his finger into his mouth. "Taste it, gentlemen, taste it," said the professor, "and exercise your perceptive faculties." The gallipot was pushed towards the reluctant class. One by one the students resolutely dipped a finger into the abominable decoction, and with many a wry face sucked the accumulated horror from their fingers. "Gentlemen, gentlemen!" said the professor, "I must repeat that ye dinna use your faculties of observation; for if ye had looked mair closely at what I was deavin' the noo ye would hae observed that the finger which I put into ma mooth was nae the finger that I dipped into the gallipot."

When a man has the "dough" his wife doesn't do her own baking.

The Farm School.

There is no calling in the world that sharpens a man's faculties and brings them all into requisition more than the farmer's. He has need to study nature's laws, to observe closely her operations, and to have faith in the outcome of his labors; and never more so than when the elements seem to interfere so persistently with his labor in caring for and harvesting his crops. The lessons the farmer needs to learn are about him every day. He cannot evade them if he would. Half learned, they only make his life more burdensome, his labors more unprofitable, but thoroughly mastered and applied, in common sense ways, he finds his life expanding, advancing, because his labor is more intelligently performed. He is gathering up the facts that pertain to and underlie his calling, and he will not forget that facts are to the mind the same as food to the body; on the due digestion of facts depend the strength and wisdom of the one, just as vigor and health depend on the other. Burke says: "The wisest in counsel, the ablest in debate and the most agreeable companion in the commerce of human life is that man who has assimilated to his understanding the greatest number of facts." And so in every season the farmer may study the effects of the weather upon the growing crops, and in a seemingly adverse season glean some facts that may be of interest and profit in his calling.

In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love, its ever the same;
In struggle for power, or scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto: "Rely on yourself."

As spring approaches there is perhaps nothing which requires greater attention from the housekeeper than the cellar. The wise woman will be vigilant in looking after decaying vegetable matter in that quarter. Everything of the kind should be promptly removed. Not only this, but the outer door should be open every day from morning to night.

A minister spending a holiday in Shetland asked the landlady to give him eggs for breakfast. On her querying "How many?" he answered "Oh! maybe sixpence worth." To his surprise, eight eggs were brought in to him, the landlady saying apologetically—"the ither ten are on boiling, and will be ready sune; my pan couldna haud them a' at ane time."

The farm is the best place on which to bring up a family of children, first of all and above all else, for the reason that all surroundings and all conditions are healthful, and secondly, that there they may be early and continually trained to habits of industry. On the farm there is always something they can do, some responsibility that can be placed upon them. They are thus trained to work, and a power of self reliance becomes a part of themselves—they grow up good for something in their own individuality. Wise parents recognize these facts and act accordingly.

Andrew Carnegie, the great American ironmaster, recently gave a free library to the fishing village near his Scotch castle of Skibo, and at its opening spoke strongly about the superficiality of too much of the popular literature of the day. "I advise the committee," he said, "to buy no work of fiction under three years old. I am amazed at the extent to which the British people read fiction, much of which is perfect trash, books that spoil the motives of people and give society only false and low ideals. Many of the writers of to-day rake the gutters for putrid stuff."

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Violins	"	"	"	5.00	6.50	7.00	9.00	to 16.00
Guitars	"	"	"	4.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	to 14.00
Mandolines	"	"	"	5.00	6.50	8.00	12.00	to 16.00
Banjoes	"	"	"					

The above goods are all in first-class playing condition and in good general order, but we cannot offer them as entirely new goods and offer them at this reduction to make room for new stock. Secure some of these snaps—they are good ones.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THOSE who have delayed sending in their estimates on the Free Press Population Competition, involving the distribution of \$300.00 in seven cash prizes had better do so at once as the

Competition will Close March 30th

Absolutely no estimate will be received which is mailed after this date, and on Monday, April 1st, a staff of clerks will start on the work of tabulating the figures, so that the successful estimators may be awarded their prizes, and checks be sent as soon as possible after the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa has declared the Census returns.

Census Will Be Taken April 1st.

This is the last opportunity to record your estimate. The terms of the Competition are contained in an advertisement on another page.

MANITOBA FREE PRESS COMPANY.

Hot Water as a Remedy.

Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

A towel folded, dipped in hot water, wrung out quickly and applied over the stomach, acts like magic in cases of colic.

A towel folded several times and dipped in hot water, quickly wrung out and applied quickly over the seat of pain, will, in most cases, promptly relieve toothache and neuralgia.

A strip of flannel or towel folded several times lengthwise and dipped in hot water, then slightly wrung out and applied about the neck of a child suffering with an acute attack of croup, will usually relieve the sufferer in the course of ten minutes if the flannel is kept hot.

Hot water, if taken freely half an hour before bed-time, is one of the best possible cathartics in severe cases of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels.

There is no domestic remedy that so promptly cuts short congestion of the lungs, sore throat or rheumatism as will hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly.—Journal of Health.

In Some Cases

A Single Package of the Pyramid Pile Cure is Sufficient to Cure.

This may seem a broad statement when it is remembered that few diseases are so obstinate to really cure as piles; some surgeons going so far as to say that a painful surgical operation is the only permanent cure, but the many and remarkable cures made by the Pyramid Pile Cure in the past few years have proven that surgical operations are no longer necessary, and that it is by far the safest and most reliable remedy yet discovered for this common and often dangerous trouble.

The harmless acids and healing oils contained in the Pyramid Pile Cure cause the blood vessels to contract to a natural condition and the little tumors are absorbed and the cure is made without pain, inconvenience or detention from business.

Dr. Williams, a prominent official surgeon, says: "It is the duty of every surgeon to avoid an operation if possible to cure in any other way, and after many trials with the Pyramid Pile Cure I unhesitatingly recommend it in preference to an operation."

Mr. Phil Owens, of So. Omaha, writes that after suffering two years from an aggravated case of itching and protruding piles, he was cured by a single 50 cent package of the Pyramid Pile Cure purchased from a local druggist. He says: "I fully expected the trouble would return, but am happy to say for the past year and a half have been entirely free from the disease and I can not speak too warmly in favor of the Pyramid Pile Cure."

A bill clerk in one of the large wholesale houses of St. Louis, says: "My occupation as billing clerk was so confining and sedentary that it finally brought on an aggravated attack of rectal trouble, which my physician diagnosed as itching and protruding piles and recommended a salve which he prepared and which gave me some relief for a few hours after using and then the trouble would come back as bad as ever; one of the other clerks advised me to try the Pyramid Pile Cure, and I now feel like thanking him every day for recommending it, as a single 50 cent package cured me and I have had no trace of piles since, something over six months."

Hundreds of pile sufferers, who had almost decided to undergo the pain and danger of an operation have been astonished to find that the Pyramid Pile Cure, which can be purchased at any drug store, was far safer, better and more effective than an operation could possibly be.

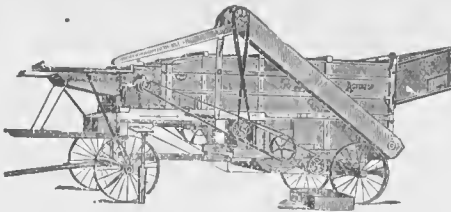
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The True Gentleman.

A writer in the North American Review recalls Ward McAllister's definition of a gentleman. "My understanding of a gentleman," said Mr. McAllister, "has always been a person free from arrogance and anything like self-assertion; he has consideration for the feelings of others; he is so satisfied in his own position that he is always unpretentious, feeling he could not do an ungentlemanly act; as courteous and kind to his inferiors as to his equals."

"Besides this definition," continues the writer, "it is well to place that given by Emerson: 'The gentleman is a man of truth, lord of his own actions and expressing that lordship in his behaviour, not in any manner dependent and servile, either on persons or opinions or possessions. Beyond this fact, of truth and real force, the word denotes good nature or benevolence, manhood first, and then gentleness.'"

Respectability.

In an interview with a newspaper representative during his stay in Madras recently, "General" Booth is reported to have said:—"Yes, respectability is the curse of nearly every department in the world. Everybody appears to be above the condition of life for which God has designed him. Dig your fruit out of your earth, praise God and live happily with your wife and children. This is most favorable to health and happiness. What do you find everywhere instead of this? There is a rush to the towns everywhere. Go to Australia, or even Africa, and the cry is just the same. Population is aggregating and surging in the cities, and all sorts of miseries are prevalent. I come to India, and here it is again. It is all education. Make your people good and show them how to earn their bread on the land, and then, if you have anything left, cultivate your intellect and count the stars."

Every person has two educations—one which he receives from others and one, more important, which he gives himself.

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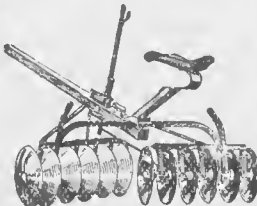
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See page 166 for Steel Roller.

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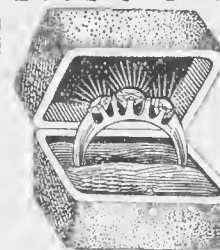
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